MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XVI. MILWAUKEE, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1859. NUMBER 295.

THE SENTINEL.

Daily, $7;—Tri-Weekly, $4;—Weekly, $1.50
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

E. D. JERMAIN.....M. M. BRIGHTMAN

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1859.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close.
7:10 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	12:00 P. M. c
3:00 P. M.	6:50 P. M.	6:00 P. M. 5
MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA.		
7:45 A. M.	12:35 P. M.	3:10 P. M. c
4:35 P. M.	9:30 P. M.	9:00 P. M. d
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.		
1:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	12:00 A. M. c
9:00 P. M.	3:45 P. M.	3:15 P. M. c
7:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M. b
MILWAUKEE & HORICON.		
7:35 A. M.	9:35 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.		
3:40 P. M.	1:15 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.		
8:00 P. M.	2:50 A. M.	

a Except Sunday. b Except Saturday. c (Except Sunday) to all points. d (Except Saturday) to Horicon, Berlin, Kilbourn City, Fox Lake, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, only. 5 All points. 7 Waukesha, Whitewater and Janesville. p Madison, Prairie du Chien and McGregor.

The Message.

We give this prolix document to our readers, this morning, but are compelled, from want of space, to defer all comment until our next issue. Meantime, let all read and judge for themselves. It will be found on our fourth page.

The News.

The Mexican news reports the Navajoe Indians again hostile. The mails were attacked, and considerable fighting done.

A negro riot of inconsiderable dimensions occurred at Warsaw, Mo., on Monday night, which terminated in the appointment of a Vigilance Committee.

A few further European particulars by the *Arago* will be found elsewhere.

No organization of the House yet.

The telegraph reports very cold weather in the New England States.

Return of Senator Seward.

Amongst the passengers in the *Arago*, which arrived at New York on Wednesday afternoon, was Senator SEWARD, of N. Y. He comes back in fine health and spirits, ready to resume his labors in Congress and to vindicate himself and the Republican party from the slanders which the Slavery propagandists and their Doughface allies have uttered against both. Hail! and welcome to the champion of Equal Rights, Northern Interests and Free Principles!

Winter Navigation on Lake Superior—Perilous Trip of the Lady Elgin.

STEPHEN WELSH writes the Chicago *Press and Tribune* an interesting account of the last trip of the steamer Lady Elgin to Lake Superior, from which we copy the material facts:

The boat left Waiskay Bay, on Tuesday night, the 29th of November, at 11 1-2 o'clock and reached White Fish Point at 2 1-2 in the morning; wind to the southward. Ran beyond White Fish Point about 40 miles, when the wind cantered round to W. N. W., and blew a gale; ran back to White Fish Pt. Wind died away in the afternoon of Wednesday, Nov. 30th, and cantered to S. W., when the boat left White Fish Point at four in the afternoon, ran up to 8 o'clock, when the wind cantered round to N. by W., then blew fresh, accompanied by heavy snow, and freezing keenly. Hauled off W. N. W., atmosphere so dense from snow, that a yard ahead could not be seen.

Under these trying circumstances Captain Wilson continued on this course until 11 1-2 A. M., when he made his calculations for Marquette, then changed his course before the wind, and hit Marquette nicely, where he arrived at 4 1-2 P. M., on Thursday, the 1st of December, a perfect floating ice-house; the rigging, netting, &c., having innumerable icicles depending and protruding, and the upper decks laden with snow.

After discharging the freight at Marquette, we left at 2 P. M. on Friday, Dec. 2d, a violent snow storm came on at 7 o'clock and lasted nearly all Friday night, wind S. W. Lay to about 9, under lee of the Huron Islands, distant about fifty miles from Marquette until 7 A. M. Saturday then started for Portage Entry, which we reached at 9 A. M. and found it frozen; blew the whistle repeatedly, when Capt. Williams with another man started for us in a small boat—breaking the ice all the way. Capt. Williams informed our commander that his tug and scows were frozen in; upon which Capt. Wilson started for L'Anse Bay to land his freight for Portage Lake.

On reaching L'Anse, the bay had a thin incrustation of ice, through which Captain Bendry soon made his way, from shore, and informed Capt. Wilson that he, Bendry, was ordered by the Portage Lake folks not to receive a pound of freight, whereupon Captain Wilson returned to Portage Entry, and made arrangements with Capt. Williams (who was on board from the entry) to cut out his tug and scows, which he went ashore to accomplish.

In the mean time, Capt. Wilson thought it advisable, from the appearance of the weather, to start for Copper Harbor and land his cattle—he having 180 head on board—and when within eighteen miles of Keewenaw Point, it blew a perfect hurricane with heavy snow, upon which we returned to anchor at Portage Entry; remaining at anchor all Sunday waiting for the tugs and scows; but none coming, we started at 12 1-2 Sunday night and reached Copper Harbor at 7 A. M. Monday.

G. S. Hubbard, Jr., hired a horse and cutter to go to Eagle River; snow was so deep that he had to help his horse, and travelled nearly all the way. The Eagle River folks were very obliging in receiving their freight at Eagle Harbor. The middle and pump pipes were frozen up, the latter requiring twenty buckets of warm water to thaw them out. In one night after reaching Eagle Harbor, ice was formed in the Bay. Captain Wilson put out for Copper Harbor, which place he reached on Friday, the 9th inst., and discharged all his freight for Portage Lake and Ontonagon in care of W. A. North rup, Esq.

Sunday and Sunday night were fine, and a gentle thaw set in; a large circle visible round the moon Sunday night; put the cattle for Eagle Harbor and Eagle River ashore at Copper Harbor, to be sent overland to those places; and notwithstanding the severe weather and their being cooped up on board the boat so long—nearly four weeks—they were in excellent condition. At Copper Harbor the weather came on so bad that Capt. Wilson resolved to tie up the boat at Ontonagon, and discharge all the Portage freight at Copper Harbor. A slight snow and gentle thaw set in on Monday, reached Eagle Harbor at 4 o'clock same day; discharged freight at Eagle Harbor for Eagle River, and Eagle Harbor; snow storm all day and all night Tuesday, with wind from West.

The citizens of Copper Harbor, at a meeting after the arrival of the *Lady Elgin*, adopted the following resolution, complimenting Capt. WILSON and his officers and crew:

Resolved, That Captain Wilson of the steamer *Lady Elgin* deserves the thanks of this community for having ventured up Lake Superior at this advanced period of the winter; that his officers and crew deserve similar thanks, having stood by their commander and posts in the manner in which they did; and that the *Lady Elgin* is a sea-worthy boat, otherwise she could not have ridden out the storms she encountered during her last trip, and we recommend her and her popular Captain to the travelling community.

E. GEILBRANX, Sec. W. H. STEVENS, Chn.

This communication was dated Copper Harbor, Dec. 31st; the *Lady Elgin* was going on immediately to Ontonagon.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.—The Richmond *Enquirer* rejoices over Chas. O'CONNOR's extreme pro-slavery speech at the New York Union meeting. It gives this recommendation:

Let every Southern man read Mr. O'Connor's bold, brave speech, and honor and respect the great lawyer that, with irresistible argument, upon Southern grounds of defence, boldly assails the mawkish negrophilism of the North, and, standing upon the justice and wisdom of God's word, upon the experience of every intelligent observer of negro slavery, proclaims it "just, benign, lawful and proper."

THE CITY.

Sand's Cream Ale.

There was a time when ale-bibbers had to look to England for their supplies of extra brewed beer—when BURTON's ale, and BARCLAY & PERKINS' porter were shipped over the Atlantic, because nobody on this side the water knew how to make such a beverage, and there was nothing to take its place. That time has passed, and with other knowledge acquired, Americans have learned to make their own ale, and with their usual success, have produced an article, not only as good as the English, but in many respects superior. The Messrs. SANDS, of Chicago, have been eminently successful in manufacturing a beverage combining all the wholesome qualities of English porter, without any of its deleterious characteristics. They have produced an article of ale, which has become a staple of commerce all over the Union, and is universally acknowledged by good judges to be a healthier and better drink than the imported bottled beers.

Mr. SANDS recently purchased the large building in the Second Ward, known as the Spring Brewery, and has made such alterations therein as were necessary to the manufacture of his Ale, and proposes to add this immense establishment to his business already carried on in Chicago. The building has been completely regenerated inside, and all the appliances and improvements in this branch of fermentation have been added, making it one of the completest in detail, as it is the most extensive in build, of any brewery in this section of country. We take pleasure in noting this addition to our manufacturing community. Mr. J. J. SANDS is well known throughout the West as an energetic and thorough business man, and his Pale and Cream Ales are rapidly superceding all other popular beverages—a fact, attributable quite as much to their excellency as to any exertion of his.

It is worth mentioning, how within the last two or three years, the sparkling amber colored liquor with its snowy white foam has been patronized by families, much to the detriment of the old-fashioned "bottle," and now-a-days the old Uncle Toby's can; drink a glass of cream ale over the evening fire and show a trifle of that English heartiness and sociability which seems to be inextricably associated with this sort of a thing.

SAND's Ale has a palatable taste, is slightly aromatic, and is pronounced by physicians to be nutritious and beneficial to certain invalids. It is put up in half and quarter barrels for family use and directions accompany each keg, for the proper keeping and drawing. Orders may be addressed to J. J. SANDS, box 713 Milwaukee P. O.

BY REFERENCE to our advertising columns it will be seen that JNO. W LEDYARD, grocer and wine dealer, 161 East Water street, is still the agent of SANDS' Chicago and Milwaukee Cream Ale. Ale is probably one of the most healthful beverages known, and is made with a view to please the palate as well as to conduce to the benefit of the physical system.

Mr. SANDS has acquired an extensive reputation for his Ale, both here and at Chicago, and consumers in want of a genuine article, should leave their orders with Mr. LEDYARD, when they will be promptly attended to, and the Ale delivered, put up and tapped, free of charge, to any part of the city.

And now, by the way, speaking of LEDYARD's in these Holiday times, he has constantly on hand the largest stock of Family Groceries at wholesale and retail that we have ever seen offering in this city, together with a large stock of Wines, Brandies, Condiments and luxuries. Purchasers would do well to give him a call and examine his stock, and we will vouch that they get good goods at low prices.

AMONG the pleasant things which occurred on Christmas, was the Festival of the Eighth Ward Mayflower Mission Sunday School, under the charge of the Young Men's Christian Association. At two o'clock Monday afternoon, two hundred children were gathered together, at the school house, to listen to short but interesting remarks from the Superintendent, Mr. SHELDON, Rev. Mr. CORNING, Rev. Dr. PITPER, Rev. Mr. HELMER and others. The exercises were varied by singing the little Sunday School hymns, the favorite of which seemed to be—"We all love one another." Then, after a touching closing prayer by Mr. CORNING, came the "goodies," and each child, for once in the year at least—thanks to the liberality of the school—was feasted with good things. The season was a very pleasant one, and there is being done *one* good work, at least.

HATTIE TYNG the poetess of the Evening *Wisconsin* is about to be married, at least so she says in her last poem, of which this is the first verse.

> With glad footsteps I've been tripping
> On life's journey, day by day,
> Dancing, bounding, in the flower-path,
> Winding near life's great highway.
> But I now must change my footsteps
> To the stately tread of life,
> For I've been a careless maiden,
> But I soon shall be a wife.

Our traveling agent will be at Columbus in a week or two. He is authorized to receive cake and so-forth's for us.

BOOT-BLACK MASQUERADE.—A huge entertainment will come off, on Thursday evening, January 5, at Armory Hall, for the benefit of JAMES RAFFLE, the original boot-black. His deputy has bribed us with two tickets to say that it will be *the* affair of the season, and that the American Cornet Band will be *ther*, and that the Committee of Arrangements have taken judicious means to exclude every body of questionable character. *Viva la boots!*

PARAGON PORTABLE GAS LIGHT.—JOHN GOODMAN, No. 12 Wisconsin St., has left with us one of his beautiful Paragon lamps. It gives a light equal to the gas jet, and can be used as any other portable glass lamp.

The fluid cannot explode, and the price of the lamp is such as to place it within the reach of all.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—C. O. Bullard, disorderly, penalty and costs $10,58. Execution issued.

Joshua Hare, alias, passing $5 counterfeit bill on the Layfayette Bank, Bloomington, Ill. The defendant waived examination, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000.

BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—A special meeting of the Board of School Commissioners will be held at their room *this* Friday, evening, at half past seven o'clock. The Executive Committee will meet at the Secretary's office, at half past two o'clock, this, Friday, afternoon.

CALEB WALL, City Auctioneer, offers a chance to some one a stock of Books Jewelry, Watches &c., &c., for city property, or a small farm near the city limits. Read his advertisement this morning.

TAXES PAID, City and County Orders for sale, first class Mortgages wanted, by SAML. BRIDGE, under Newhall House, Michigan st

FAMILIES WISHING a "tip-top" article of Maple Syrup, can be supplied at the Grocery Store of ALLCOTT BROTHERS, 22 Chestnut street. dec28j168d3t.

Correspondence.

A. G. A. Constable, Esq:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—We, the undersigned, being appointed a Committee to request you to extend your very interesting address on Free Masonry, would be glad if you could favor the public with a lecture on Saturday evening the 31st inst, in Milwaukee Lodge Room, in Masonic Temple, which will be open to the public on that occasion.

Fraternally yours,

D. CORSON, ALBERT GRANT,
W. T. BAILEY, P. LAWRENCE,
E. SILVERMAN.

Milwaukee, Dec. 28, 1859.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29, 1859.

Messrs. Corson, Grant and others:

DEAR SIRS AND BRETHREN:—It will give me great pleasure to address the citizens of Milwaukee on Saturday evening next, in the Masonic Temple, chosing for my subject, "Free Masonry, Its Origin and Its Influences."

Feeling very grateful for this compliment thus paid me, I remain, Dear Sirs and Brethren,

Yours fraternally,
A. G. A. CONSTABLE.

The admission fee is fixed at 25 cents to defray attendant expenses. Tickets can be obtained at VAN COTT's Jewelry Store, Loomis & Hoes, and at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—At the last monthly meeting of the Society, it was resolved by the Official Board and the Board of Managers, together with the members present, to hold a special monthly meeting, on Monday evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock, the 2d day of January next, 1860, at their room in Mr. BROOKS' Studio, over VAN COTT's store—when special business of finance and a general report of the managers will be presented—after which a social meeting will be held, and refreshments provided for the Association. Each member is earnestly solicited to bring with him an English friend, so that he may be made acquainted with the Society's operations, and, peradventure, be induced to aid in their benevolent enterprise.

GEO. SOUTHWELL, Sr., Sec'y.

SUPERIOR CONFECTIONERY.—We are indebted to Mr. JAMES HETH, on Eighth street, between Sycamore and Clybourn streets, for a choice assortment of mixed candies. Mr. HETH informs us that he superintends personally, the manufacture of all candies made in his establishment; uses the best stock that can be obtained, and sells the same for *twenty-five cents per pound*. Those wishing choice candies for the holidays will save money by giving him a call. dec23j150d1w

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Le Bon Ton for January; Atlantic Monthly for January; Electric Magazine for January; Godey's Magazine for January; How could he help it; or, The Heart Triumphant, by A. S. Roe. A splendid assortment of diaries for 1860.—Knickerbocker Magazine for January; Prenticeana, by Geo. D. Prentice; Beulah, by Augusta J. Evans; "Impending Crisis," by Helper. Don't forget to call at No. 25 Wisconsin street.

oct27j858d1y W. E. TUNIS & CO.

TAXES.—City and County Orders for sale, or taxes paid, by E. P. ALLIS,
dec28j165d1w Office under State Bank.

IF ANY OF OUR READERS want good dry lumber they will find it at the Saginaw Lumber Yard of MABBETT & BREED. They keep a large stock of all lengths, common boards, siding, 2nd clear lumber, two years old, and have the largest stock of shingles to be found in Milwaukee, all of which they sell as cheap as any other yard in town. Try them once and you will again. dec24dtf.

SEND YOUR
MAGAZINES, &C.,
TO THE
SENTINEL BOOK BINDERY,
AND HAVE THEM BOUND.
☞ The Cost will be Trifling. ☜

SAMUEL I. BRIDGE,
Real Estate, Money & Insurance Broker

I OFFER my services for the negotiation of Notes Mortgages, Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, and for the *obtaining of Loans*. Also, for the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE. Taxes paid. Abstracts of titles furnished. Collections made in all parts of the country.

Marine and Fire Insurance Effected,
In the best Companies, at the lowest rates.

Office of Merchants' & Traders' Ins. Co., Michigan street, under Newhall House. mo10j266d1f1stpp

EDWARD P. ALLIS,
LAND AND LOAN AGENT
OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK,
ON EAST WATER STREET.

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph
Office—Free Demorest Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞ Office hours from 3 A. M. to 9 P. M.
my14j297d1f-1stpp A. WELLER' Agent.

☞ SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE in the *Manitowoc Tribune*, Daily and Weekly. The *Tribune* is the largest weekly, and the *only* daily paper north of Milwaukee. Terms, cash in advance. SMITH & STONE, Publishers dtf

☞ TO MERCHANTS.—Advertise in the *Republican*, Gravesville, Calumet Co., J. N. STONE Editor and Proprietor. aug10j616d

☞ DRS. JULIAN & EDWARDS, Private Physicians. Office, 184 Main street, Milwaukee, Wis my82d1y

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Budington's Block jan21

MARRIED:

In Watertown, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. L. W. Ross, Mr. JAMES K. TRESLER and Miss NANCY JANE BRECKENRIDGE, both of that city.

CHOICE FARMING LANDS!
The Fox & Wisconsin Improvement Co.
NOW OFFER FOR SALE THEIR
Lands in the following Counties of the State of Wisconsin:

	Acres.
Adams Co	1,000
Brown Co	10,000
Dane Co	1,100
Grant Co	45,000
Calumet Co	1,000
Crawford Co	6,100
Columbia County	1,500
Chippewa Co	1,000
Dunn Co	14,000
Eau Claire Co	9,000
Fond du Lac Co	1,700
Juneau Co	1,400
Jackson Co	2,000
Kewaunee Co	12,000
Marathon Co	9,000
Marquette Co	17,000
Oconto Co	14,000
Portage Co	41,000
Richland Co	7,000
St Croix Co	8,900
Sauk Co	1,400
Shawano Co	33,000
Trempleau Co	7,000
Waupaca Co	31,000
Waushara Co	5,000

The above list comprises some of the very choicest farming, prairie, heavy timber, oak opening and pine land in the State, and unceasing water powers of the first importance.

These lands were selected years ago, with regard to contiguity to roads, and are therefore the very best selections in regard to soil and location to be found anywhere in the "Great North-West."

THE FOX & WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT CO., will soon have completed the great Canal through Central Wisconsin, which connects Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River. A majority of these lands being within a few miles of this great improvement, will have unequalled facilities for shipping their products to markets.

For further information, enquire of ROBERT SMITH, Agent of Trustees, or DANIEL C. JENNE, General Agent, at the Land Department, Appleton, Wis., or of

W. H. RODWAY, Co.'s Agent,
my17j298d1y1stp 19 Wisconsin st., Milwaukee, Wis.

GEO. K. KIMBALL HAS A DESK AT W. A. NOYES' and would be happy to see his interested friends until the first of January, 1860
dec22j142d2w

APPLES, IN PRIME ORDER, FOR Sale by EDWARD TRUELOW,
Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c., 119 East Water street.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 29th.

Receipts of flour and grain for the 24 hours ending noon to-day were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus
By M&Mis RR	520	2,024	740	....	....	....
By M&Min RR	466	2,983	63	....	148	....
By M & W RR	....	....	....	....	....	....
By M&Hor RR	124	670	....	....	....	....
Total	1,120	5,627	803	....	148	....

CHICAGO, DEC. 24.—Receipts: 2,031 bbls flour; 11,219 bus wheat; 15,707 bus corn; 3,171 bus oats; 525 bus rye.

The wheat market to-day was active and buoyant, and under a good speculative inquiry prices advanced 1@2c on yesterday's quotations, closing firm. Flour was more active and a shade firmer. Corn in good demand. Sales show a slight improvement in prices. Oats in good demand. Barley steady.

FLOUR—Sales were: 100 bbls "Jenkins" choice spring extra at $5 75 del; 200 bbls "Wauconda" do (Iowa) at $5 74 del; 125 bbls "Commercial (Spring) at $4 65 del; 125 bbls "Rock River" on p. t; 50 bbls "Ela Belle" at $4 65 del; 100 bbls "Milton City" choice superfine at $4 25; 175 bbls low grade extra at $3 15 del; 24 bbls superfine at $3 85 del; 25 bbls do at $3 25 del; 37 bbls good red winter at $5 00 del.

WHEAT—Sales were: 300 bus club at 97c on track; 250 bus do at $1 00 on track; 1,500 bus No. 1 spring at 95c on track; 350 bus do at 93c on track; 6,000 bus do at 94c in store; 1,900 bus do do at 94½c in store, 560 bus do at 94½c in store; 2,000 bus do at 90c in store; 300 bus rejected spring at 83c in store.

OATS—Sales were: 500 bus No. 1 at 35c in store; 700 bus do at 36c on track; 500 bus do at 35½c on track; 600 bus do at 36c del.

RYE—Sales were: 470 bus No. 1 at 75c on track.

BARLEY—Sales were: 400 bus No. 1 at 60c on track; 400 bus do at 59c in bags on track; 400 bus No. 2 at 50c in store.

GRASS SEED—Clover nominal at $4.50. Timothy seed quiet; 5 bags choice sold at $2.12½.

PORK AND PROVISION TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24th.—Receipts: 1,011 hogs. Sales of dressed hogs were:

25 hogs averaging	193 lbs at	$5.50,	
92 "	at 5.60@5.85,	dividing on 200 lbs.	
248 "	at 5.80@5.70,	"	
176 "	at 5.25@5.50@5.80,	"	150 and 200 lbs.
150 "	at 5.25@5.50@5.75,	"	150 and 200 lbs.

LARD—Steady. Sales 20 tierces prime at 9½c.

DETROIT, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28th.—Dressed hogs.—Receipts since Saturday 1,200. The market yesterday was weakers and with an evident tendency downward. It was only with difficulty that $6 could be obtained even for the best lots. Buyers were offering only $5.50 for medium lots weighing 200 lbs, and $5.75@5.85 for extras. A few sales were made at $5.70@5.90 for good lots, but buyers were unwilling to advance beyond those figures. $6 might have been obtained, but only for the very best. The whole range therefore for medium to best $5.50@6.

MILWAUKEE DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 29th.

FLOUR—Sales were: 90 bbls "Hall Road" Spring Extra at $4.90 in store; 85 bbls "Rochester City Mills," superfine at $4,12½; 100 bbls "Fort Winnebago" Fine at $3,10.

WHEAT—The market for wheat was firm to-day, and a shade higher for Extra Club, that grade ranging from $1,00 to $1,02 for milling purposes, under the influence of a short supply, and a firm market for other qualities. Sales: 350 bus Extra at $1.02 delivered; 275 bus do at $1,01; 250 bus do at $1,00; 200 bus Club delivered at 99c; 100 bus do at 98c; 272 bus do on the track at 98c; 2,000 bus No. 1 delivered at 97c; 1,400 bus do at 96½c; 250 bus do on the track at 96c; 200 bus by sample at 96½c; 100 No. 2 at 93½c.

OATS—We hear of no sales to-day. Prices unchanged. The tipps made us report a sale of 1,000 bus in store yesterday at 34c, as *one hundred* bus.

CORN—Quiet; Ear 59c; Shelled 52@55c.

BARLEY—58@63c for No. 1 to Extra.

RYE—Firm at 55@56c, and scarce.

GRASS SEED—We quote Timothy at $2,00@2,12½ for good to prime qual ty.

HIDES—A shade better. Country green frozen 5½@6c; green salted, (fall,) 6½@6c; dry salted, 10@11c dry flint, 12½@13½c.

HORNWORK—Steady at 22½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Market dull and heavy, holders anxious to realize and buyers holding off. The sales reported show a range of $5,00@5 75 for light to heavy hogs, the latter being the outside figure which packers would offer for the heaviest averages. We note the following sales:

15 hogs averaging	226 lbs,	at $5,75	₩ cwt.	
45 "	"	180	"	5,60 "
66 "	"	177	"	5,50 "
21 "	"	188	"	5,60 "
12 "	"	155	"	5,00 "

Receipts for the 24 hours ending noon to-day amount to 172; for the season to 42,646 head.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROADS.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI R. R., Dec. 29.—7,231 bus wheat, 530 bbls flour, 740 bus oats, 6,165 bus sundries, 13,45 lbs hides, 4,000 lbs hay, 498 lbs poultry, 530 do butter, 1,108 do beef, 11,260 do feed, 1 bbl eggs, 62 d hogs, 72 d sheep, 1 horse, 25 bbls highwines.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD.—2,983 bus wheat, 63 do oats, 143 do barley, 22 do grass seed, 466 bbls flour, 102 d hogs, 1,263 lbs hides, 5,952 do sundries.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & HORICON R. R.—Dec. 29.—123 bbls flour, 67 bus wheat, 1,950 lbs hides, 1,010 do sundries, 8 d hogs.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Very firm and quiet; sales 9000 bbls at $5,20@$ 25 for superfine state; $5,10@$5,45 for extra state; $5,20@$5,30 for superfine western; $5,25@5,50 for common to medium extra western; $5,60@$5,70 for inferior to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Market closing very firm with no sellers at the inside quotations. Canadian flour shade better; sales 300 bbls at $5,90@5,75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour in fair requests at $4,75@4,80.

WHEAT—Quiet and very firm; choice lot of Milwaukee club held stiffly held; sales 2000 bush common Milwaukee club at 1,21.

RYE—Very firm at 90.

BARLEY—Held and unchanged; sales 4000 bushels choice state at 80c.

CORN—1@2c better; Sales 30,000 bush at 84@89 for new white and yellow.

OATS—Firm at 40@47.

WHISKEY—Heavy and lower; sales 200 bbls at 23,1

PORK—Dull at 16,06@16,12 for mess, 11,02@11,75 for prime.

BEEF—Unchanged; sales 200 bbls at 4@4,50 for country prime; 5@5,50 for do mess; 5@9,50 for repacked do; 10,00@11,50 for ex do.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady at 7@7½.

BEEF HAMS—Steady; sales 200 bbls weight at 14,50.

Prime mess in quiet; sales 100 bbls.

CUT MEATS—Quiet and steady at 6¾@6¾ for shoulders; 9½@10 for hams.

BACON—Dull and unchanged.

LARD—Unchanged; sales 875 bbls at 10½@10¾.

BUTTER—Dull and plenty at 11@16c for Ohio; 15@23 for state.

CHEESE—Steady at 9@11¾.

FREIGHTS—Dull; no board money in good demand and sales are from 8, exchange quiet, small sales at previous rates: C & R 1 63½; S 80; G & C 65; Erie 83½; I C 56½; M S and I 75; Reading 42¾; S 80; N Y C 75½; Pac Mail 52½; 100 bonds 84¾; Erie bonds 62; Erie 4th 81; Erie 2d bonds 92; Mo 6s 83½; U S 6s '74 103½.

THE
GREAT WONDER
Of the Nineteenth Century,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

SAYS THE ST. LOUIS, (MO.) DEMOCRAT: Below, we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks gloriously of the superior merits of his hair tonic.—Such evidence must have weight, coming from such a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co:

GENTLEMEN:—Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application for it myself, which I found to become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to most here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the sanctity of truth to others as well as myself. I am, truly, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

Baltimore, Jan. 23, 1859.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in 1853, my attention was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a healing balm. SYLVESTER JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, and has a gentleman of great influence and universally loved. WM. H. PIT.

Brookfield, January 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have no scruple to dispose with anything like the same pleasure or profit.

Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 30 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO. Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York. (Over the Great N. Y. Hair Dressing Establishment,) and 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. nov25

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, Machinists, Decorators, and all connected with Mechanical and building operations, should see the

ARCHITECTS' AND MECHANICS' JOURNAL.

Containing engravings of practical details, valuable to every Constructor and Decorative Artist. It is the only weekly illustrated paper of the kind in the country, requires only to be seen to be taken regularly by all engaged in the above pursuits. Published every Saturday—price, 5 cents—subscription $2 per year, or one dollar for six months, payable in advance.—Edited exclusively by practical men. The *Scientific American*, of October 22, says of it: "Altogether, the best work of the kind ever published in our city." Published by ALEX. HARTHILL, Sun Building, 128 Nassau st., New York, to whom all subscriptions must be remitted.

News Agents supplied through any house, who supply them with other papers. dec8j161d3t

DIARIES FOR 1860.

WE HAVE A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of Diaries for 1860—all sizes, all prices and all qualities. The whole will be sold at Wholesale or Retail at about cost to close out the consignment. NOONAN & MCNAB.
Dec. 5, 1859. dec6j161d3w

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—8 P. M.

A fire broke out this morning at 53 Beekman street, occupied by Black, Crain & Co., looking-glass manufacturers, which was totally destroyed with many other warehouses, among which are those occupied by Duncan West, paper dealer, Bullkney & Co., paper dealers; Cyrus W. Field & Co., paper dealers; H. R. Haydock, importer of drugs; Endicott & Co., lithographers; Mason & Dodge, heating apparatus, all situated on Beekman street, and all entirely destroyed.

The following are among the buildings injured: In Gold street the warehouse owned by Perrott, the building occupied by Henwell, importer; J. O. Smith on Fulton street, stores of J. Kisson, Isaac Ayers, Geo. Wade, Edward D. Black, and others and Lewis & Fischman Fulton Scale Manufactories. On Ann street four buildings between Williams and Gold streets occupied as mechanic shops. One small dwelling and drinking saloon was burned. Cyrus W. Field & Co. have $80,000 insurance on stock.

The fire is now extinguished and has proven less disastrous than was at first supposed. Six buildings on Beekman street, and four on Ann street are destroyed, two fronting on Fulton st., and running through to Beekman street were damaged in the rear. These latter are extensive warehouses, occupied by Edward Bonck, as before named and by Alcott, McKisson & Co., wholesale druggists.

The loss is estimated at $800,000, and the insurance will probably cover it. Several firemen are reported injured by falling walls. The total number of builings burned and injured is 15.

Arrival of the Arago.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

The steamship Arago arrived this evening from Havre and Southampton, bringing London dates of Wednesday, the 14th inst., being four days later than previously received. Among her passengers was Senator Seward.

The ship Monmouth, from Fleetwood, bound to Savannah had been wrecked. The crew were saved.

Lord Woodhouse has been selected as the second Plenipotentiory of England to the European Congress.

Marshal Randon, the French Minister of war, has resigned.

The Moors had made two attacks upon the Spanish redoubts in Morocco, and had been repulsed, losing 300 killed and 1,000 wounded. The Spanish lost 70 killed and 300 wounded.

The Canada arrived at Queenstown on the 22th inst.

A letter from Perth reports that the Emperor of Austria contemplates abrogating the crown in favor of his son, a child born the 25th of August, 1858, and appointing as Regent the Arch Duke Maximilian, formerly Governor of Lombardo-Venetia. The reason assigned for the projected abrogation is, that the Emperor sees with dismay that Austria is going the wreck and ruin, and shrinks from the risk of figuring personally in history as the last of the Hapsburghs.

The Copenhagen Dag Bladet, of the 12th inst., announces that Prince Christia of Denmark, has refused the post of Governor of Holsten, offered to him. The government has, in consequence, given up the project.

Garabaldi was married on the 7th of Dec. to a daughter of M. Raimondi, an Italian patriot, residing on the lake of Como.

A Negro Riot in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29—3 P. M.

The St. Louis Democrat has the following from Warsaw, Mo.:

About 11 o'clock Monday night the citizens of Bolivar were aroused by shouting and throwing of stones on the public square. A large crowd congregated and found that a gang of negroes had attacked a few white men. When a sufficient number of whites had collected together, they attacked the negroes, driving them into the woods. One negro was dangerously wounded. A mounted company are ranging the woods after negroes. The owner of the rebellious slaves has badly injured. The negroes threatened to burn the town. Great excitement prevailed.

Arrival of the New Mexican Mail.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 29—3

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1859.

Reviving "Agitation."

The President's Message bids fair to revive the agitation on the Slavery question, which had begun to flag somewhat in both Houses of Congress. The extreme Southern view that Mr. BUCHANAN takes, is a little more than even Northern Doughfaces can stand. Hence, we find Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, a zealous follower of Senator DOUGLAS, talking to and of the President, in this unceremonious fashion:

> He (Mr. Morris) referred to a remark made by him at the last session, that the administration would break down and find they were carrying too much weight, that the *administration was full of rottenness*, and said it had no more affiliation with the Democracy than darkness with light, and virtue with vice.
>
> The President has again thrust to our faces his Territorial policy, and had advanced several steps from his former position, which was bad enough. *He had made a high bid for a nomination at Charleston*, and he was glad that the President had exposed himself; called him an old man, who looked forward to the perpetuation of his power, *and was ready to bow at any sectional altar to obtain his ends.*

This is Democratic testimony and by it Mr. BUCHANAN stands impeached of sacrificing the public interests and Democratic principles on a "sectional altar." We shall hear no more, probably, after this, of the Republican party being a "sectional" party. It is the Administration party, according to Mr. MORRIS, which is obnoxious to that charge. It is our National Democratic President who is again "agitating" the Slavery question, and who "has advanced (backwards) several steps from his former position, which was bad enough," by way of making "a high bid for the Charleston nomination." This speech of Mr. MORRIS will give a fresh start to the Democratic discussions in the House. As he speaks from the DOUGLAS point of view, we may look for a reply from the BUCHANAN side of the controversy. Thus the "war of the Roses" has broken out afresh. Thus successfully and for political purposes has Mr. BUCHANAN revived the "agitation" in Congress. The Republicans, meanwhile, sit quiet, vote steadily and "bide their time."

The Democratic "Slaughter-House."

The Northern Democrats in Congress are getting restive under the "Sectional" speeches and votes of their political yoke-fellows from the Southern States. Instead of maintaining their organization and voting steadfastly for their nominees the Southern Democrats are beating all round the bush, and trying to catch an available candidate for Speaker. In this way they have voted for different Whig and Know-Nothing members, but thus far unavailing. It is noticeable, however, that no Northern man comes in for any considerable share of their favors.

The latest effort of the Southern Democracy is to concentrate upon Mr. MAYNARD, a South American member from Tennessee, which led to the following protest from an Illinois member:

> Mr. Logan stated, when his name was called, that inasmuch as he was not willing to participate in making this a slaughter house of the Northwestern Democracy he voted for BOCOCK.

Mr. LOGAN'S protest is all very well, but it will not save the "North Western Democracy." Between the extreme views of the National Democratic Administration, as expressed by Mr. BUCHANAN, and the selfish and sectional course pursued, in both Houses of Congress, by the Southern Democracy, how can these North-Western "Innocents" escape "slaughter?" With what face can they return to their constituents and once more invoke the support of an Administration which tramples upon their rights, and a party which mocks at their principles?

Public Meeting.

Our Motto—"*The Union, it must and shall be preserved.*"—JACKSON.

A meeting of the citizens of Syracuse and vicinity will be held at the City Hall, on Thursday evening, the 29th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation to such questions of political interest as are now agitating the public mind, of reiterating their assurance of unalterable attachment to the Union, and reprobating the irresponsible manifestations made by Disunion leaders in Congress, and elsewhere; so as to reassert and vindicate the grounds upon which they have taken their stand as the opponents of Slavery extension. All persons disposed to frown upon treason, come from what quarter it may; who pray for the prosperity and perpetuity of the Republic, and who desire to cultivate peace, harmony and good-will among the people of the several States, instead of encouraging divisions and kindling strife to promote factious and sectional objects, are respectfully invited to attend.

Dated Syracuse, Dec. 22, 1859.

The above is the call for a "Union Meeting," in Syracuse, N. Y. It rings true metal and shows the temper of the yeomanry of the Empire State. The Onondagas do not propose that the Democratic leaders in Congress shall preach up Treason, Secession and Disunion without being sharply rebuked for it.

UNION-SAVING SOUTH.—The Richmond *Whig*, so far from being grateful to the Northern Doughfaces for their Herculean efforts to save the Union, crustily says:

> If Virginia and the South can't be saved, without being Democratically saved, they both may be damned, and doomed to all eternity, so far as we and the Southern Opposition generally are concerned.

And the Charleston *Mercury*, the leading organ of the Southern secessionists, sarcastically remarks:

> "But, let the jugglery go on—it will amuse somebody, we suppose. 'Jack, stand one side and let the monkey sneeze. It is a funny beast."

Who is to play "monkey" in Milwaukee, for the "amusement" of the Southern fire-eaters?

THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.—The Atchison *Champion* of the 22d inst. says:

> We have not yet received full returns of the election on the 6th, but enough counties have been heard from to insure the election of the whole Republican State Ticket by from 2,500 to 3,000 majority. The Legislature will be almost wholly Republican. Leavenworth and Doniphan are the only counties which elect Democratic members. The victory is the most complete and signal one of the series through which we have just passed.

The rumor gains ground that the Sham Democracy in Congress intend to oppose the admission of Kansas into the Union, in order to punish the people for their devotion to free principles and the Republican cause.

AN ACCOMMODATING OFFICER—VERY.—A Washington despatch to the New York *Herald* says:

> The Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Glossbrenner, has paid to House members over sixty-six thousand dollars, and is ready to accommodate them to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars if necessary. His re-election is considered by his friends to be sure.

"Two Hundred Thousand Dollars" would be a strong argument in favor of Mr. GLOSSBRENNER'S re-election.

RESIGNATION OF A U. S. MARSHAL.—Mr. PINE, the U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, has resigned his office. The reason alleged for this step is a *deficit* in his accounts; incurred, as he represents, by a fruitless attempt to build up an administration organ in Chicago. IRAN NYE is said to be the most prominent candidate for the vacant post.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The City Hall in Madison—a large and costly edifice—narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Tuesday evening last. The person in charge of the building had emptied some hot ashes into a wooden barrel, which speedily took fire.—Fortunately the smoke, oozing through the crevices of the door, led to the discovery of the mischief in time to prevent its spread.

INDICTMENTS UNDER THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT.—Eight citizens of Ottawa, Illinois, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court for Illinois, under the Fugitive Slave Act, for aiding in the escape of a Slave, last October. The persons indicted express their *determination to go to jail rather than give bail.*

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.—The statement of the New York city banks for the week ending the 24th inst., as compared with that for the preceding week, show an increase in loans of $1,073,798, a decrease in specie of $764,872, a decrease in circulation of $84,003, and an increase in undrawn deposits of $8,258. Total specie, $19,645,967.

BURTON.—The physicians of Mr. BURTON, the celebrated comedian, have positively forbidden him to appear again on the stage. It is understood that he has disease of the heart, and it is stated to be doubtful whether he can recover.

The Route to California---Interesting to Emigrants.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

ASPINWALL, NEW GRANADA, December, 16th, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Permit me to request the use of a small space in your columns, for a short communication in regard to events here, and to present a few items of information, which I trust will not be considered as wholly devoid of value and interest to your readers; at least, to the many who are contemplating a journey to California.

On the last steamer which left New York, there were on board, destined for California, upwards of thirty persons from Wisconsin, and the number from other western States, was proportionately large. In view of the large amount of emigration from our own and neighboring States, I thought the following facts might be presented through the medium of your paper, to many, who will naturally be interested and perhaps benefited by a knowledge of them.

There are now in operation, between New York and San Francisco, two lines of steamers; "Vanderbilt's New Mail Line," formerly the opposition line, and the "*Old* Mail Line," now the opposition; each sending out a steamer from New York on the 5th and 20th of every month.

It is the general impression that the *new* Mail Line possesses superior claims to the patronage of the public, inasmuch as the fare is a trifle less, and it also carries the U. S. Mail, thereby being *obliged* to make the trip without any unnecessary delays or detentions; and upon this consideration it receives a much greater amount of patronage than it otherwise would; but, as experience has conclusively shown, the fact that it carries the mail, is no surety against delays; for when they fail to make connection here, with the steamers of the line on the other side, and the passengers are compelled to lay over, they generally fulfil the conditions of their mail contract with the Government, by making special arrangements to have it forwarded by the *other* line, which is always prompt in making connections.

With some four hundred other passengers, I left New York on the 5th inst., on board the "Northern Light," a steamer of the *new* Line. The "Baltic," of the *old* Line, left at the same hour, and arrived here on the 12th, twenty-four hours before us, and made immediate connection with the "John L. Stephens," which was waiting on the other side, in readiness to receive her passengers.

When we arrived, we ascertained that there was no boat at Panama to take us, and that we would be obliged to remain here, at our own expense, until one arrived. Had we been aware that such was the case, previous to leaving the boat, and had remained on board, they would have been forced to provide for us there; but, knowing this, and probably fearing something of the kind, they resorted to a dishonest *trick* to induce us to leave the boat, by notifying us, as soon as we touched the wharf, and before the intelligence of the non-arrival of the boat at Panama was known to us, that *we must take the cars for Panama in half an hour.* By this *ruse* we were induced to leave the boat, and having once left, could make no further demands upon it.

We are thus compelled to lose a week's time, which to some is no doubt of vital importance, forced to pay from two to four dollars for accommodations of a very inferior quality, and exposed to the dangers of an unhealthy climate. Many of those who have gone over to Panama find themselves in even worse circumstances. Some are entirely destitute of money, and are really suffering.—Two ladies in this situation, went to the Captain of the *Northern Light* with the request that he would allow them to remain on board, but the only satisfaction they were able to obtain from this source, was a peremptory refusal to *see* them. The agents of the company in New York *were* un questionably aware that this detention, and its attending circumstances were inevitable, yet they hesitated not to sell us *through tickets*, assuring *us*, and distributing circulars throughout the country to the same effect, that we were certain to make connection here, as the company always had extra steamers on the other side, to insure us against delay by any casualty, and that that there was always one lying in readiness at Panama, in case of any emergency; while, instead of this being true, they have barely a sufficient number to make the semi-monthly trips *regularly*, under the most favorable circumstances, and consequently, such delays as this are necessarily of frequent occurrence. We were informed in New York that if we patronized this line, we should be detained here as we have; but we did not credit it, as we placed confidence in it, on account of its being the mail line.

The other line has two extra steamers, between San Francisco and Panama, and is thus enabled to make connection here, without fail; and aside from being less liable to these detentions, it is in every respect much superior to the other; and I would strongly and earnestly recommend it to all contemplating this journey, and desiring to avoid the expense, dangers and inconveniences of various kinds to which they would be subjected by a detention here. I do so, not from the slightest personal motive, but from a purely disinterested desire to prevent others from being subjected to such unjustifiable imposition as has been practiced upon us; and I have endeavored to give a plain and candid statement of facts that all may have an opportunity to form their own conclusions therefrom.

Quite an extensive company is in process of organization among the passengers, for the purpose of instituting proceedings against the Company, on our arrival in San Francisco, to recover damages. If justice is not "among the things that were," it is possible we may be able to obtain some redress—though it is quite probable the result will be but another instance of the triumph of *might* over *right*.

C. W. LEAVENS.

TRIAL OF SPEED BETWEEN AN AMERICAN AND AN ENGLISH SHIP.—An interesting trial of speed is now going on between the two fastest clipper ships on the ocean, the one American, the other English, namely: the *Sea Serpent*, Capt. WHITMORE, belonging to GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., of New York; and the *Fiery Cross*, Capt. DALLAS, of London. They both sailed from London, two weeks ago, for Hong Kong, at the same hour. It is stated that a large amount of money is staked in London on the race to China, and the captains are authorized to put their ships to the test. The *Fiery Cross* lately sailed from Hong Kong for London, and was followed in eight days by the *Sea Serpent*. The English vessel arrived only four days in advance of the *Sea Serpent*.

THE REPUBLICAN CALL.—The New York *Times*, in a leading article on the Republican call, says:

> We consider this an eminently sound, conservative and comprehensive document—and if it may be regarded as affording a correct and trustworthy indication of the platform and policy of the party in the approaching canvass, the Republicans may fairly challenge public faith and favor as a political organization with national aims, which they seek only through the channels of a legitimate partisan warfare.

THE MOVEMENT OF SPECIE.—The receipts and exports of specie, 1858 and 1859, to Dec. 30 have been:

	1859.	1858.
Received from California....	$23,824,500	$34,848,414
Received from Havana, &c...	2,031,757	2,289,956
Total	$40,956,293	$37,049,401
Exports from Boston	5,446,571	2,620,250
Exports from New York.....	09,218,647	25,259,991
Total.....	$74,665,218	$27,880,251

JUDGE TANEY.—Judge Taney was seized on Friday night with one of his dangerous attacks, and is still greatly prostrated.—*Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune of Monday.*

THE RIGHT REV. MR. BARRY, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Savannah, died in Paris, Nov. 21, 1859.

ARRIVAL OF THE PIRATE YACHT WAVERER AT BOSTON.

Remarkable Adventures on the Voyage.

From the Boston Traveller, 24th.

The history of this famous, or infamous, vessel has already occupied a large share of public attention on account of her successful slaving voyage, and the acquittal of all concerned in it. She is again before the public, and is again in the clutches of the law, this time, we hope, without a chance of escape.

This morning she arrived here in charge of Mr. Henry Welton, from the immediate vicinity of Western Islands. Her story, though long in its details, may be briefly summed up. On the 20th of October she left the vicinity of Savannah without a Custom House clearance, under the command of Capt. Lincoln Patten, of Bath, who formed part of the men on board to go to sea. She went to Flores, obtained some supplies of water and provisions, but requiring more, went to sea and spoke a French barque, the master of which promised the desired supplies.

Patten, with a boat and four men, went on board of her; and then Mr. Henry Welton, with the consent of the crew, took command, left the captain on board the barque, and shaped the *Wanderer's* course for the United States. She is now in charge of the Custom House authorities, but will be delivered to the District Attorney. This is the story in brief; we will now present some of its details, which are quite interesting.

On the 20th of October, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Lincoln Patten, under the assumed name of David Martin, put 15 men on board the yacht *Wanderer*, then lying in the river below Savannah, to assist in taking on board water, provisions and stores. A little later he came on board himself, accompanied by Edward Talbot, pilot, and Capt. J. Black, shipping agent. He called all hands to get under way, and drawing a revolver, swore he would shoot any one who refused to work, or who might interrupt his movements. He also threatened the pilot and shipping agent with death if they attempted to leave the vessel.—Some of the crew who knew his plans, loaded the two guns with grape, and armed themselves to enforce his orders against those who had been induced by false pretence to come on board.

Though there was a pilot on board, he directed the movement of the vessel himself, and got her twice ashore. At last she reached Tybee light and anchored, where the pilot and shipping master left her. Again she ran aground, and remained fast four hours. At nine o'clock in the morning of October 21, she floated off again, under sail, slipped fifteen fathoms of chain, and went to sea, carrying more than half the crew against their wishes.

The Captain, to allay their fears, pretended that the vessel was bound to Montanzas and Nassau, N. P., and back to Savannah, but a few days afterwards he declared the ship was without papers, the Collector having refused her a clearance. He said he was bound to the Western Islands for more provisions and water, and thence to the coast of Africa for a cargo of seven hundred negroes.

These he proposed to land at Cardenas, saying that he was sure of receiving for them $650 each, being well acquainted with the trade, having landed several cargoes from the barques *Niagara*, *Ocean Tyrant*, brig *Frances Ellen*, and other vessels. He further informed them that on leaving Savannah he had failed to procure a chronometer, charts, or nautical almanac, and consequently would have to perform the voyage by dead reckoning.

On the 23d of October, however, he fell in with the ship *Troy* of Boston, and bought from her one Bittome, Blunt's Coast Pilot, and a chart of the Gulf of Florida, for which he paid simply $5. He next chased the barque *Clara Brewster*, but when he hailed her, finding the captain to be an old acquaintance, he did not go on board.

The next day he saw a schooner and made sail in chase, carrying such a press of canvass that he carried away his square sail yard and split the sail, but failed to overhaul her. On the 28th of October he chased a brig and fired grape at her, but she would not heave to; the chase was continued until 11 P. M., when the brig favored by the darkness of the night, by suddenly changing her course ran out of sight.

The Wanderer was now headed for Fayal, and was favored with a strong gale from W. N. W., going sometimes twenty knots an hour, and requiring two men at the helm to steer her. On the 31st the gale moderated to fine weather, which continued until Nov. 9th, when she encountered another Northwest gale, which brought her to the Isle of Flores.

She stood off, and on firing guns for a pilot and when off the settlement of Santa Cruz, the British Consul, the Chief Magistrate of the place, and a pilot came on board. She was then anchored in twenty-five fathoms water. The captain produced a false clearance of the vessel, under the name of the "William, of Savannah, bound to *Smyrna*," stating at the same time that he had lost sails, provisions, spars, galley, and chronometer, and was in want of all these.

Endorsed by the British Consul and the authorities ashore, he procured thirty-eight casks, containing 4,000 gallons of water, firewood, liquor, flour, rope, 250 bushels of potatoes, an anchor, 120 fathoms of chain.

He was promised twenty tons more flour, but some of his movements exciting suspicion, he came on board in great haste, and made everything ready for getting under weigh that night. He smuggled two Portuguese women on board, and this circumstance came to the knowledge of the authorities.—He had not a moment to spare, as he slipped sixty fathoms of chain, left one of his men ashore, and did not pay one dollar for the supplies received, valued at about fifteen hundred dollars. He openly avowed to the crew that he could procure eighty negroes for the women he had kidnapped.

The vessel was next headed for Madeira, called at Village Point de Sales but unable to obtain supplies, proceeded to Fouchal, where receiving information that an English steamer of war was in the harbor, he stood to sea, proposing to pass between Cape St. Ana and the Canaries.

Still short of provisions, he declared to the crew that he would obtain them by force from the first vessel he met, swearing that he would shoot the first man who hesitated to fight for such an object.

Shortly afterwards he spoke the barque Clara, of Bordeaux, but her commander positively refused either to heave to or furnish him with supplies. Two other barques were chased without being able to bring them to. At last he fell in with the barque Jenny, of Marseilles, which hove to, and promised to give him some of her stores. With a boat and four men he boarded her.

Now was the crisis of the crew's fate.—They determined unanimously, to seize the the vessel and carry her to the United States. With that object in view, Mr. Henry Welton, a native of British North America, was placed in command. She was immediately run before the wind, and set, sail and when well clear of the barque, was headed to the Westward.

The next day they made the westward of the Canaries and saw lying in a cove a suspicious looking polacca brig, which fired a gun when the Wanderer hove in sight. Having no desire to ascertain her true character, the Wanderer pursued her course to the westward without any other incident worthy of notice.

She made Fire Island Light, thence proceeded to Tarpaulin Cove, and arrived here this morning, as already stated. She has now on board ten men and the two Portuguese women already noticed.

Wants.

WANTED.

A FEW NEAT SEWERS TO TAKE Shirts to finish after the machine. None but neat Sewers need apply. Apply at 39 Wisconsin st., nearly opposite the Post Office. dec23d3m3d

AGENTS WANTED.

YOUNG MEN WELL ACQUAINTED IN the city may hear of business that will pay.—Particulars may be had of Mr. NELSON WEBSTER, West Water street, near the American House. dec22d10d1w

BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE Board and pleasant Rooms in a private family. Address P. O. Box 1060. nov12d6w

WANTED TO PURCHASE. THE INterest in a Temperance Restaurant already established, in a flourishing town, or Railroad Station in this State or Michigan. Address, stating particulars, box 1332 Milwaukee Post Office. oct29

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

ANY ONE IN OUR CITY WHO HAS Bonds and Mortgages to exchange for goods call at my store. CALEB WALL.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

WANT TO PURCHASE FROM TEN or fifteen thousand dollars worth of property in the city limits. Said property want to purchase by the acre. Apply to CALEB WALL.

CARPENTERS, PILE DRIVERS, AND LABORERS.

A NUMBER OF CARPENTERS, EXPERienced Pile Drivers and Laborers can find employment all the season, at the new breakwater of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway Co., at Grand Haven. Fare on the Co.'s boats half-price, and fare advanced on account of work, if necessary.

SAML. C. RIDLEY, Contractor.

jy13d1619d1f

NEW BOOKS

ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION:—The Virginians, Vol. XVIII. New American Cyclopedia, Vol. VIII. At Home and Abroad; Gold Foil, by Dr Holland; Life for a Life, by Miss Mulock; A Good Fight, by Charles Reade; Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green; Reminiscences of Rufus Choate; Episodes of French History, by Miss Pardoe; Mrs. Partington's Knitting Work; Vandenhoff's Leaves from an Actor's Note-Book; Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1859; Abbott's French Revolution; Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. XVIII. New American Cyclopedia, Vol. VII; Gerald Fitzgerald, by Lever.

NOW IS THE TIME TO JOIN!

☞ Initiation $1; Half-Yearly dues $1.

☞ Rooms next North of the Newhall, 2d floor. dec24

Holiday Advertisements.

STRICKLAND & CO.,

HOLIDAY GIFTS!!

EXAMINE OUR

STOCK OF BOOKS,

FANCY GOODS

Stereoscopes,

JUVENILE BOOKS,

ENGRAVINGS.

AND

OTHER GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

PRESENTS!!!

☞ Before purchasing elsewhere.

STRICKLAND & CO.,

Booksellers & Stationers,

dec20 132 East Water Street.

Holiday Gifts!
WHERE TO FIND THEM!

BLAIR & PERSONS,

156 EAST WATER STREET,

HAVE ON HAND A SPLENDID STOCK of Parian Marble, Terra Cotta and Chinese Vases, Statuettes, Busts, Card Stands, Jewel Stands, Match Safes, Odoplex Pitchers, Tete-a-Tete Sets, &c. Also rich Bronzes, Java Goods, Silver Plated Tea sets, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Knives, Forks, &c. Gold Tea Setts, Gilt Cups, Decorated Mugs, &c., &c. dec18

ELEGANT MUSICAL GIFTS

FOR

THE HOLIDAYS!

PIANO FORTES,

By Chickering and other Celebrated Makers.

MELODEONS,

All the different styles and prices.

MUSIC BOXES,

TOY DRUMS.

SUPERB GUITARS,

By Martin and other Noted Makers.

Accordeons and Flutinas.

Beautifully Illustrated Musical Works of Every Description.

And all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS at H. N. HEMPSTED'S Music store, 173 East Water street.

HOLIDAY GOODS!!

THE GREATEST VARIETY, BEAUTIful, Useful and Choice, for FINEST Goods ever brought to this city, just now received.

☞ COME AND SEE, where we ALWAYS AIM to represent goods as THEY ARE at the Jewelry Store of MATSON & LOOMIS.

dec17 291 East Water st., Milwaukee.

"For the Holidays."

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL WHO ARE DESIROUS OF PURchasing "Finest Family Groceries" at

"WHOLESALE PRICES,"

Are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber at

361 East Water Street,

"One door North of Bradford Bros.," where will be found a complete Stock of Groceries and Provisions fresh from

"EASTERN MARKETS."

Comprising in great variety all the "Necessaries," also the Luxuries of life.

I am now selling Pure White Winter Wheat Flour at $6 per barrel, and everything else in the Grocery and Provision line at lower prices than were ever offered in this city.

Lovers of "Good Goods" at "Low Prices," are respectfully invited to call and Judge for themselves.

All Goods delivered promptly free of Charge.

J. W. LEDYARD,
Grocer and Wine Dealer,
361 East Water street.

dec3

For Sale or Rent.

ROOMS TO LET.

CAPITAL ROOMS FOR OFFICES OR Lodging, over the Young Men's Association Rooms, next door to Newhall House.

dec28-3tmo J. H. TWEEDY.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

THE OFFICE ROOMS OVER THE Railroad Offices, corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, I will rent until the 1st of May next. The best location in the city. CALEB WALL.

oct7

TO LET CHEAP.

TWO BRICK STORES, ONE CORner of Main and Mason streets, and the other adjoining on the east of the same. Also, bed rooms and rooms for Offices, in same building. Enquire of subscribers, on the premises.

sep28d31-d3m J. & G. ADAMS.

ALCOHOL STILLS FOR SALE.

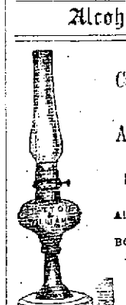
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE two Copper Alcohol Stills, one with a capacity of *three hundred gallons*, and the other *thirty-five gallons*. The are in good repair and are all in complete working order

They will be sold *very cheap for cash* or good approvable paper, and may be personally inspected if desirable. For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to

DARIUS COLE, Cooper's Shop,
97 State street, Rochester, N. Y.

aug30d667d1f

Alcohol, Oils, &c.



Oils! Oils!!

Camphene, Camphene!!

BURNING FLUID!

ALCOHOL, ALCOHOL!!

VARNISHES?

STARCH! STARCH!!

At Wholesale.

Also, a complete assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BOTH ROUND AND FLAT WICK.

At as Low Prices as can be obtained in Eastern Markets.

Patton & Williams,
Oil & Com. Merchants,
141 East Water st.

mar9h641d1y

WISCONSIN OIL COMPANY

OFFER FOR SALE, AT WHOLESALE and Retail,

2,000 GALS. WINTER SPERM OIL.
3,000 " " ELEPHANT OIL.
4,000 " " BLEACHED WHALE OIL.

Burning Fluid, Camphene and Alcohol.

Improved Engineers' Signal Oil for Railroads and Steamers.

☞ Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention.

☞ Address WISCONSIN OIL CO., 22 Spring St., Opposite the American House, Milwaukee, Wis.

jan14d610d1y

6th Annual Announcement!

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing $3, WHICH WILL ENTITLE HIM TO

1st.—The beautiful Steel Engraving, "Shakespeare and His Friends."

2d.—A Copy of the elegantly illustrated Art Journal, one year.

3d.—A Free Season Admission to the Galleries, 548 Broadway, New-York.

In addition to which *several hundred* valuable Works of Art will be awarded to subscribers as Premiums, comprising choice Paintings, Sculptures, Outlines, &c., by the first American and Foreign Artists.

Subscriptions received by

H. H. WEST, Hon. Sec.
dec21jl20d1y 176 East Water st., Mil.

NOTICE.

BOOKS FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION TO the Capital Stock of the Wisconsin State Portable Gas Light Company will be open to receive subscriptions on Thursday, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of John T. Perkins in the Fourth Ward, and at the office of John Lockwood in the Third Ward of the city of Milwaukee. Said books to remain open in accordance with chapter 96 of the Revised Statutes of an act to authorize the formation of Gas Light and Coke Companies, approved May 16th, 1852. A certificate of organization having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court under the same title.

Milwaukee, December 10th, 1859. dec13d138

SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON

MANUFACTURERS OF THE GREAT WESTERN FIRE, POWDER & Burglar-Proof Safes,

Vault Doors, etc. All our Safes are provided with our own "No Plus Ultra" Safe and Vault Door Locks, which have no key nor key hole, and consequently cannot be picked nor blown open with powder, besides being put on so as to leave no possible chance for driving them from the doors.

JY7d567d1y

ZEPHYR WOOL!!

IN EVERY COLOR, WHOLESALE AND Retail. Embroidery of any description. Stamping done to order by

D. W. GOETZ,
355 East Water street, corner of Martin st.

dec24d3w251

Auction Sales.

Great Auction Sale

—OF—

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

The subscriber will sell at auction his large stock o Now Store

Ready-Made Clothing!

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

NOW IN STORE

NO. 196 EAST WATER STREET.

The Stock will be put into job lots and sold to the highest bidder for

CASH!

The Stock is nearly new, comprising a complete assortment usually found in a

Clothing Store.

Sale to commence on Friday at 10 A. M.

CALEB WALL, Auctioneer.

dec21

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NUMBER 146 EAST WATER STREET, Milwaukee. CALEB WALL will sell all descriptions of goods at his usual price; advance on all goods, and sell at public or private sale. sep21

WILLIAMS & RODWAY,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

LAND AGENTS AND MONEY BROKERS,

19 WISCONSIN STREET, 19,

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENtion to the sale of Furniture, Dry Goods, and every description of Merchandize, at their Sale room or in any part of the City or County.

☞ Liberal advances on consignments, and prompt returns made.

N. B.—Bonds, Notes, and Mortgages negotiated.

E. WILLIAMS, W. M. RODWAY.

Milwaukee, January 17, 1859. jan19d1859d1y

Groceries and Provisions.

EDWARD TRUSLOW,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS,

CONFECTIONERY, &c.,

119 East Water Street, Milwaukee,

oct20

GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE firm of Sinclair & Gunnison, has removed into store No. 8 East Water street, where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Nails, Glass, White Lead, Dried Fruits, &c., which he will sell low to cash or prompt paying customers. He will be pleased to see any of the friends of the old concern and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. W. M. SINCLAIR.

Milwaukee, April 25th, 1859 ap26d266d3m

J. D. ALLCOTT. A. M. ALLCOTT.

ALLCOTT BROTHERS,

FAMILY GROCERS,

22 Chestnut Street,

MILWAUKEE.

Goods Delivered Promptly, Free of Charge/

dec14d302d1y

L. T. CHASE & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS,

Wholesale & Retail,

Waldo's Block, Cor. East Water & Chicago Sts

OFFER IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS:

Manilla Rope, (all sizes);
Russia " do
Tarred Hemp Rope, (all sizes);
Marline, Houseline,
Hambro' line,
Spun Yarn,
Lath Yarn,
Cotton Duck, (all numbers);
Tar, Pitch,
Oakum, Oars,
Blocks, Treenail and Thimbles,
Seine Twine,
Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,

And a full assortment of everything usually found in a first-class Ship Chandlery Store.

Aug16d681y.

TO TRUNK MAKERS & SADDLERS

5,000 YARDS CANVASS, ALL NUMbers, 22 to 44 inches wide, in store and for sale cheap. dec3 L. T. CHASE & CO.

HIDE ROPE, HAY ROPE AND BALE ING TWINE, in lots to suit, cheap for cash, by L. T. CHASE & CO.,

nov10 Corner East Water & Chicago Sts.

Clothing.

CCIV.

CLOTHING!

GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSE,
SCARFS,
MUFFLERS,
SUSPENDERS,
SOCKS,
TIES,
UNDERSHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
CRAVATS,
STOCKS,

H. RUSSELL, 204 East Water street. nov12

CITY CASH STORE.

Clothing at Wholesale and Retail.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTings.

Tailors' Trimmings at very low prices for Cash.

JAMES A. SWAIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

193 East Water St., Martin's Block,

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

sep21d767d1y

Estray Notices.

ESTRAY.

CAME INTO THE ENCLOSURE OF the subscriber, in the Ninth Ward, on the 30th ult., a white COW with red on the head, neck and sides. She is about seven years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. She is at my place, on the new Road on Lac Road, two miles from Market Place.

HERMAN KRINGEL.

Milwaukee, Dec. 20, 1859. dec21

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF TREASURER & CITY OF MILWAUKEE, December 13, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL interested, that the Tax List of the City of Milwaukee, in the County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, for County and State Taxes for the year 1859, is now in my hands for collection, and ready for the purpose of collecting the Taxes in said list specified, and that the taxes on the Real Estate in said list specified, must be paid before the first Monday in January, A. D., 1860, in default whereof, the same will be returned by me as unpaid, to the County Treasurer of said County of Milwaukee, in accordance with the Statutes in such case made and provided, and that the Taxes on the personal property in said list specified, must be paid at my said office, within twenty days from the publication of this notice, and in default of such payment, I shall proceed to enforce the collection of the same in the manner prescribed by law.

Office, Excelsior Block, corner East Water and Huron streets. MORITZ VON BAUMBACH,

dec16d30d Treasurer of the City of Milwaukee.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE, December 13, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL interested, that the Tax List of the City of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, for the year 1859, is now in my hands for the purpose of collecting the City Taxes and Assessments in said list specified, and that the Taxes on personal property in said Tax List specified, must be paid within twenty days from the first publication of this notice, at my office in said city, and that in default thereof, I shall proceed to enforce the collection of the same in the manner prescribed by law.

Notice is further hereby given, that the taxes and assessments on the Real estate in said Tax list specified, must be paid before the last day of December, 1859, at my said office, and that all tracts or parcels of land, specified in said Tax List, upon which the taxes and assessments shall not be paid by that day, will be sold on Monday, the 16th day of January next, at my said office, to satisfy the same, together with the charges of sale.

Office, Excelsior Block, corner East Water and Huron streets. MORITZ VON BAUMBACH,

dec16d30d100 Treasurer of the City of Milwaukee.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a Rare Companion for the Winter months.

Every Husband should procure this
Every Singer, weekly Publication
Every Teacher, of Vocal and Piano-
Every Pupil, forte Music, costing
Every Amateur, but 10 CENTS a number, and promises to be the Choicest Piece of Music in the Country.

"The Best and Cheapest work of the kind in the world."

Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Pianoforte Music FOR 10 CENTS.

Yearly, $5; half yearly, $2 50; quarterly, 31.25.

Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignificant cost. And if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordeon, &c., &c., subscribe for "Our Musical Friend," issued semi-monthly, containing also twelve pages; price, 10 cents per number; $2,50 per year. Also six months. Published and for sale by C. B. Seymour & Co., 107 Nassau st., New York. dec20jl2dawlmo

PORTABLE GAS CHANDELIERS!

FAMILIES LIVING OUTSIDE THE Gas Limits wishing extra lights for parties or other occasions, can be supplied with

Portable Gas Chnadeliers,

Furnishing a light equal to Coal Gas, by application to JOHN T. PERKINS,

At the Portable Gas Depot, corner of Wells and Second streets, 4th Ward. dec22

FRENCH PRUNES.—A PRIME LOT FOR sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW, 191 East Water st.

Books and Stationery.

PAPER

WARE HOUSE!

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR former place of business,

No. 5 Albany Building,

Michigan street, opposite Newhall House to our New Store

No. 1 Wisconsin Street,

LUDINGTON'S BLOCK,

East End of Spring Street Bridge,

Where we shall be happy to wait upon all our old customers, and as many new ones as may find it for their interest to trade with us. Our stock consists in part of the following:

Printers' Stock,

Such as PRINTING, BOOK, COLORED, ASSORTED & COVER PAPERS.

Also every variety of PLAIN AND FOLDED PAPERS

BOND, MAP FOLIO, AND FANCY GLAZED PAPER,

NEWS, BOOK, AND CARD INKS,

Book Binders' Stock,

SUPER ROYAL, ROYAL, MEDIUM, DEMI, CROWN, CAP PAPER, &c., &c., &c

Special Notices.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!!!
What is it? How Cured?

DYSPEPSIA IS OUR NATIONAL DISease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habits, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstructed head, and attacks of the headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics, or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases.—This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty remedies, in large vials, and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4. Family case of fifteen boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by J. M. ALCOTT, de23d2wsow

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

It life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. I is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice. je15i1i9dw&twly

KENOSHA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on Lake Michigan, between Milwaukee and Chicago, and has been thoroughly refitted and enlarged so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are constantly employed to attend all patients at the Cure. Dr. Seeley is the attending physician, whose reputation is unequaled in the entire west

☞ For particular and circular, address

E. PENNOYER, Proprietor, Or,
H. T. SEELEY, M. D.

aug18i3idawlyr.

THE PUBLIC BLESSING WHICH IS now so universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicine now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 216 Broadway, and by Store Keepers and Druggists generally. oct15i6m2t&wsly

Banking and Exchange.

ARMSTRONG, SPINK & CO.,
BANKERS,

CORNER OF HURON AND EAST WATER Streets, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, negotiate money, Gold, &c. Are prepared to draw direct on England, Ireland Scotland, Wales, and the principal cities on the Continent of Europe.

Milwaukee, Nov. 10th, 1859. nov12d1y1975

HARVEY TERRY,
BANKER & DEALER IN EASTERN EXCHANGE

PURCHASES AND NEGOTIATES Good Business Paper; will negotiate the sale of Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages East.

☞ Also Agent for the sale of Philadelphia Fire Proof and Burglar Proof Safes combined made in America; at prices from $50 to $700 each, according to size.

☞ OFFICE, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Spring street Bridge. jy21i340dly

MARINE BANK,
CORNER OF HURON AND EAST WATER STREETS

JOHN S. HARRIS, President.
J. H. SEIDMORE, Cashier. mar16i987-1ly

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE
—OF—
WALTER DELAFIELD,
WAUKON.....IOWA.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY REMITted at current rates of Exchange.

Refer to American Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank, Milwaukee. feb10i365d1y

PRICE, FARMER & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange,
15 NEWHALL HOUSE, MAIN ST.,
MILWAUKEE, - - - - WISCONSIN.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT, IN SUMS OF one pound and upward, payable in all the principal towns of Germany, France, England, Ireland and Scotland.

COLLECTIONS made at all available parts of the country.

GOLD, SILVER and UNCURRENT MONEY bought and sold.

SHORT FIRST CLASS BUSINESS PAPER discounted at fair rates, and constantly wanted.

STATE BANK OF WISCONSIN, Milwaukee.
MERCHANTS, SAVINGS, LOAN & TRUST CO., Chicago.
FOREST CITY BANK, Cleveland, Ohio.
MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS BANK, Wheeling, Va.
CONTINENTAL BANK, New York.
D. GUTHRIE, President Girard Bank, Philadelphia. jy24dly

Pianos, Melodeons, &c.

Great Display of Piano Fortes,
—OF—
HALLETT & DAVIS, IN BOSTON; OF A. H. GALE & CO., IN NEW YORK, AND OTHERS.
MELODEONS,
OF MASON & HAMLIN, IN BOSTON.
Sheet Music and Musical Instrument
—AT—
A. B. VAN COTT'S
New Music Store, on Main St.,
NEXT TO WISCONSIN ST.

PIANOS FOR RENT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Highest Prices allowed for old Pianos in exchange for new ones.

The high reputation that Pianos and Melodeons of the above named factories have gained all over the Eastern States; the medals received at different times, with the reports of the musical judges, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and Musicians, and that of the Press, present a weight of testimony in their favor that cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument, worthy to be patronized by the public. jy29

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY
J. S. FARRINGTON,
No. 131 Spring St., Milwaukee, Wis.

IS NOW MANUFACTURING Pianos of all styles, and at prices to suit the times. Work warranted to equal any eastern made instruments both in Tone and finish.

N. B.—Tuning and Repairing of all kinds of musical instruments well and promptly done. jan25i304dly

Steamers.

STEAM TO GLASGOW.
LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY,
WITHOUT DELAY FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.

RETURN TICKETS GOOD for six months, to either of above places for $60.

FROM NEW YORK.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, 19th March, 12 M.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, 13th April, 12 M.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, 14th May, 12 M.

FROM GLASGOW.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Saturday, 26th March.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, 20th April.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Saturday, 7th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FROM GLASGOW. TO NEW YORK.
First Class, - 16 guines. First Class, - - - $75
Steerage found with cooked provisions, 9 guineas. Steerage found with cooked provisions, $50
Children under 12 years of age, half fare; Infants in Steerage, free.

Return ticket, available within six months, by any steamers of this line—
First Class, - - - - - - - - - - $140
Third Class, - - - - - - - - - - 60

An experienced surgeon attached to each steamship.

For passage, apply to
ROBERT O'KAIG,
15 Broadway, New York.
L. J. HIGBY,
Or to West Water St. Milwaukee
dec8i373d6m

Watches and Jewelry.

A. B. VAN COTT.

BEST RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS

OF THE BEST ENGLISH, SWISS AND American manufacture, in Gold and Silver cases. Greatly variety of all kinds of Silver and Plated Ware, and new rich Jewelry of every style and description.

Watch Materials, &c.

Corner of East Water and Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. jy29

JOHNSON & OLMSTED,
Commission Merchants and Forwarders
ERIE STREET, MILWAUKEE.

PIG IRON.

150 TONS PIG IRON; JUST RECEIVED, from Franklin Furnace, Clinton, Oneida Co., New York. For sale by
JOHNSON & OLMSTED,
jan31d6t2d1sw&w1y Erie street, foot of Main

THE SENTINEL.

Terms of the Sentinel.
CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum	$7,00
do do do six months	4,00
do do do three months	2,00
do do do per week	15
Papers to the Trade, per hundred	2,00
Payable to L. SHOVILL, City Circulator.	
TRI-WEEKLY, per annum	4,00
do six months	2,00
do three months	1,00
WEEKLY, per annum	1,50
do six months	1,00
do three months	50
CLUB RATES FOR THE WEEKLY.	
To clubs of four (to one address) per annum	5,00
do do five do do do	6,00
do do ten do do do	10,00

Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers Daily Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis.

OTHER DAYS.

From the Louisville Journal.

A dream of the past, confused and dim,
Last night was round my heart,
And I saw again the passing years
Like a vision of love depart;
But the 'strange dream' in its lofty sphere,
With its wings spread eastward bright and clear,
Shone like the sun in a brilliant tear.

In the midnight dream once more I saw
The friends of early days;
Friends that I loved before I knew
Life's varied and shadowy ways;
Friends whose hearts were all real and true
To me as the stars to the line of blue;
And I loved this dream confused and dim
As I love the notes of some half heard hymn.

And I heard again the sighing wind
As it sighed long, long ago;
When it passed through the yellow leaves in fall,
Musical, soft, and low;
And the waves heralded on the same dead limb
With glistening eye and neck stretched slim,
Is the same I saw there in those years
When hope made rainbows o'er our tears.

It seemed a long and weary path
To tread the hills of life,
To walk the varied vales of earth
With their pleasures, and pains and strife;
But with pleasure now we take back track,
To the Past's sunny and shady track,
And dreams of the Past make as sweet a spell
As the music of waves or an ocean shell.

There are none that have never felt the touch
Of sorrow's dark-hued sting,
And there are none but in dark hours
Will to some bright hope cling;
And thus with sorrow, joy and strife,
We pass through the shade and shine of life,
Till, like the sun's last ray at even,
Our spirits pass to the far-off heaven.

THE MULE DRIVER.

From the Records of a French Detective.

[CONCLUDED.]

I had crossed the little cascade of Saint Esprit, and was descending a short, steep hillside, when I saw a young man by the roadside, at the foot of the descent, engaged in whipping a mule. He was a slightly built fellow, and his coarse garments were covered with meal. I knew that there was a mill upon a branch of the Verdon, not far back, and I supposed he might be the miller's boy. As I came nearer, I saw a large sack upon the ground close by where the mule stood.

"What is the matter?" I asked, as I drew up near him.

"This ugly mule has thrown both me and my bag of corn from his back," he answered. "Are you hurt?" I continued.

"My left shoulder is hurt," he said, "and if Monsieur would help me, I would be very grateful."

Until this moment, the idea of suspecting the young man had not entered my head, but the suspicion dashed upon me now. He was altogether to keen a looking fellow for a miller's apprentice. He gave me a glance from a pair of quick, sharp eyes, that meant more than he had spoken. And this, if I had not been very much mistaken, I had seen him holding his knife firmly with that left hand.

I leaped from my saddle, and moved towards him, being careful to watch his every motion.

"Now," said he, "if you will take hold of that end, we will put it on." He lifted at the other end, and pretending that it hurt his shoulder, begged me to lift it alone.

I professed to be willing to comply and stooped down for that purpose, keeping my head in such a position that I could watch him by a sideling glance. As I bent over and took hold of the sack, I saw him carry his hand to his bosom, and draw something out. I saw his dark eye flash, and heard his quick, eager breathing. In an instant I seized his wrist, and bent it upward, and as I did so, I heard a sharp report, like the explosion of a percussion cap, and saw a tiny wreath of smoke curl up from the hand I held. He struggled to free himself from my grasp, but I held him with a grip of iron, and fastened my gaze upon him.

"I've found you, have I?" I said, drawing one of my pistols, and cocking it. "I will simply inform you that I am an officer of the Prefecture, and that I have been hunting for you. Just offer a particle of resistance and a bullet goes through your brain! Now give me that weapon.

The young man was frightened and trembled violently.

"It is only a tobacco-pipe," he said, as he handed it to me.

And certainly it looked like nothing more; but I had seen enough of it to know that evil was in it. It appeared to me to be an ordinary meerschaum pipe, the bowl being colored as by long use—only the amber mouth-piece was missing. I did not stop to examine it then, but turned my attention to its owner. I saw that he was still trembling with fear, and I knew that now would be the time to work upon him.

"So you are selling your soul to Monsieur Louis Cazambon?" I remarked, by way of letting him know that I was thoroughly informed.

He started and I saw very plainly that he knew just what I meant; but he tried to recover himself, and clumsily asserted that he did not know the individual I had named.

"You needn't lie to me," I sternly replied; "for I know all about you. Louis Cazambon has been watched by me when he did'nt dream of such a thing. He thought I was a tradesman. But you are young, and I would save you. Confess everything to me and I promise you that your life shall be spared."

I saw that he wavered, and I followed up my advantage; and ere long I had him beat to my wishes. I made him understand that I held his life in my hands; that I could protect him from the vengeance of any one he might criminate, and that he had everything to gain, and nothing to lose, by a full confession. He came to it gradually and reluctantly; but my wit finally triumphed and I gained the secret.

His name he said was Henry Dupin. He was born in Paris, but never knew who his parents were. He went to live with Cazambon when quite young, and had been with him ever since. He said Cazambon used to be a chemist, and did some business in that line; and it was in Paris that he invented the infernal machine which they had since used with such fatal effect. About two years previous to the present time, they had left Paris together, and spent nearly a year in traveling over the kingdom, murdering and robbing for a living. Finally they came to Castellane, where the master got his present situation. Cazambon marked the victims that were to be robbed, and the young man then did the work. He used various artifices in carrying out his plan, but the usual one was the one he tried upon me.

The young man then explained to me the secret of the pipe. Only the outer surface was of meerschaum. Within it was a pistol of the finest steel and of the most exquisite workmanship. The stem was the barrel, and the lock was concealed within the bowl, and covered with tobacco. A thin plate of metal protected the curiously contrived lock, and upon this the tobacco rested. A pressure of the thumb or finger upon this plate discharged the weapon. In order to cock it, the plate had to be removed. And now comes the infernal feature of the contrivance. The powder used in the little barrel was of Cazambon's own manufacture, and very powerful. For a wad, a piece of felt was used, and on the top of this was placed the missile which did the mischief. The young man had two of them with him, stitched up in the lining of his cap. He took them out and showed them to me. This projectile was a tiny arrow not larger than a cambric needle, with one end sharp, and the other bent down to a thin feather. It was of fine steel, but coated with a greenish yellow substance, which was the most virulent and speedy poison that the chemist's art could concoct. The needle once within the course of the blood, and death was already at the heart—Its wound no mortal eye could detect. It punctured the skin not so palpably as the prick of a pin. He who sent it on its fatal errand made sure of his aim, generally striking the neck, and the victim would fall into insensibility ere he could comprehend what hurt him.

I returned to Castellane with my prisoner, having left him in charge of the Sub-Perfect. I took a gendarme along with me, and went to the factory; Monsieur Cazaubon was surprised to see me back again so soon; but he was more surprised when I asked him to take a walk with me; and when I called in the gendarme and bade him put the hand-cuffs upon the agent, he was ready to sink to the floor. We had him secured before he had sense enough to resist, and he was conveyed to the Sub-Perfect without trouble. At first he denied everything; but when he found this would not avail him any, he swore he would kill his accomplice.

In due time Monsieur Louis Cazaubon was tried and condemned to death, and the Prefect of Dinge took possession of the infernal machine. Before the villain was executed he confessed his crimes—told us how many years he had worked to produce the fatal instrument and produces the poison—and also owned that the young man had been driven to help him through fear of his life.

So the rascal was executed. Henry Dupin, his accomplice, spent two years in confinement and was then set free and commenced an honest life. As for me, I got all the praise I deserved, and perhaps more. At all events, I had done the country some service, and the people were not slow to acknowledge it.

Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

HENRY S. LEE. MASON G. SMITH.

LEE & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS,
Ludington's Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

MAT H. CARPENTER. NELSON C. GRIDLEY.

CARPENTER & GRIDLEY.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law. Office, No. 5 Martin's Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. jy16i53idtmo.

CARY & PRATT,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS.
OFFICE IN "LAW BUILDINGS," NO. 21 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis.
JOHN W. CARY. [jy23i513d3m] WALLACE PRATT.

LAW AND ABSTRACT OFFICE.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, and U. S. Commissioner. No. 218 East Water street. Abstracts and Certificates of Title furnished.
☞ Charges reasonable. je2i570d3m

UPHAM & GRAHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
New Post Office Building, second floor. 4orlidly

A. W. RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. NO. 5 ALBANY BUILDINGS,
MILWAUKEE, jy20i60dly WISCONSIN.

JAMES H. DODGE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT Law. Particular attention given to the collection of Debts, throughout the State. Office No. 6 Mitchell's Block, Milwaukee, Wis. feb25i324ly

WELLS & BRIGHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin. Office in Law Buildings, Wisconsin Street.
CHAS. K. WELLS. je15 JEROME B. BRIGHAM.

Emmons, Van Dyke & Hamilton,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office—291 East Water Street, corner of Wisconsin Street, in Martin's Block. aug23y

LITHOGRAPHERS.

SEIFERT & ROBIN
LITHOGRAPHERS, NO. 217 AND 219 East Water Street, Milwaukee. Orders for Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit, Drafts, Notes, Checks, County, Rail Road and Typographic Maps, &c., &c., will be executed on the shortest notice and in a superior manner. aug9i1yhoz

LOUIS LIPMAN
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHER, OVER the Marine Bank, 216 East Water Street, Milwaukee, is prepared to execute all orders in his line, such as Maps, Plans, Checks, Drafts, views of Buildings, Show Cards, &c., &c. ☞ Particular attention paid to getting up Rail Road Maps, Bond &c. my12i513d1y

PHYSICIANS.

MOSES BARRETT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE NO. 3 Byron's Block, Spring street, opposite Congregational Church. no25i357d1mo

J. S. DOUGLAS, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIST, HOUSE AND OFFICE No. 92 Wisconsin street, S. W. Corner of Van Buren street. nov12i53d1y&w1m

PACKERS, &c.

JOHN PLANKINTON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF SOAP AND CANDLES, West Water Street, near the M. & M. R. R. depot, Milwaukee.

BOOK-KEEPING.

BOOK-KEEPING.
C. F. LARIGO'S COUNTING ROOMS, for the practice of DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, No. 6 Wisconsin street. Strangers and Business Men are informed that a few days' practice in these rooms is worth months of study elsewhere. oct15i[illegible]

HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
P. KANE & SON, PROPRIETORS, Spring Street, Milwaukee, Wis. jy13i376d1y.

PAINTERS.

SAMUEL M. BROOKS
PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE PAINTER. Studio, Corner of East Water and Wisconsin Street, over Van Cott's. dec1i772d1y.

Drugs and Medicines.

H. BOSWORTH & SONS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS:
OFFER FOR SALE
5 Bas[illegible] Annatto, Prime.
10 Sbls Bath Brick.
5 bbls Rolled Borax.
5 bbls Pow'd Cream Tartar.
20 bbls Glue, assorted.
2 cases Gum Arabic, select.
6 bbls Refin'd Camphor.
2 cases Gum Shellac, "Campbell's"
3 case Calabria Liquorice.
10 bbls Irish Moss, Bleached.
5 bales Liquorice Root.
5 bales Sarsaparilla Hond.
100 bales Pow'd and L. Rhubarb.
10 bbls Flor Sulphur.
20 bxs Carb Ammonia.
20 bbls Epsom Salts.
20 bbls Ricarb Soda.
10 casks Sal Soda.
10 bbls Alum.
15 bbls Copperas.
10 cases Pow'd Tartaric Acid.
5 bbls Blue Vitriol.
5 bbls Madder Ombro.
25 bales Terra Japonicas. eb13

WE OFFER TO SOAP MAKERS
SODA ASH,
SAL SODA,
PALM OIL,
and ROSIN,
In full packages, at the lowest market rates.
je22 H. BOSWORTH & SONS, Wholesale Druggists.

150 LBS. MERCURY JUST RECEIVED by H. BOSWORTH & SONS

200 BOXES 8X10 GLASS, JUST RECEIVED by rail[illegible] BOSWORTH & SONS.

JOHN RICE,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 88 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PITKIN & BROTHERS, of Louisville, a supply of mixed BIRD SEED, (Canary) Hemp, Millett and Rape, put up in small packages, suitable for retailing, 50 packages in a box, which I can sell at a low figure. Also a full supply of
JAPONICA,
GUM CAMPHOR,
EPSOM SALTS,
GLAUBER SALT,
SALERATUS,
ALUM,
CREAM TARTAR,
BAKING SODA,
LICORICE,
BATTLE BRICK,
CASTOR OIL,
OLIVE OIL,
OPIUM,
QUININE,
MORPHINE,
ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
MACHINE OIL,
LINSEED OIL,
WHITE LEAD,
And a full assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Glass Ware, Spices, &c., &c. aug6

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HENRY FESS, JR.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
196 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

20 BARRELS WINTER BLEACHED Whale Oil, for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. 5 gross received and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., jan19 Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee.

REED'S BAKING POWDERS, FOR sale, by the gross or dozen, also, at retail. HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—30 CASES RECEIVED, and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., 195 East Water st.

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

WINTER STRAINED LARD OIL.—10 bbls received and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

50 BOXES SPERM CANDLES, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., 195 East Water St.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN WINDOW Glass, all sizes. A large lot in store and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist, 195 East Water St.

BURNING FLUID, FOR SALE BY HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

BAYLEY & PATTERSON'S
Photograph Gallery,
183 EAST WATER STREET.

W. F. BAYLEY HAVING SOLD ONE-half of his Photograph Gallery to E. W. PATTERSON, they would now say to the Public that they are prepared to furnish every desirable style of Pictures now known to the Art, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, Photographs, Ferotypes, Steeloltypes, and in fact every other desirable style of Pictures, executed in a finer and better style, and at lower rates than at any other Gallery west of New York.

☞ We respectfully invite the public to give us a call. W. F. BAYLEY,
E. W. PATTERSON,
oct17-d1y1873 Artists.

FURNITURE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURchased the entire interest of August Fiertzheim and Geo. Geo. K. Kimball, in the Firm of NOYES, FIERTZHEIM & CO. Will continue the

Furniture and Upholstery

Business in all its branches at the
OLD STAND,

And he hopes, by constant attention to business to merit a share of what has been so liberally bestowed on the old Firm, the patronage of his friends and the public generally. WM. A. NOYES.
oct18i357d1y

"THE JONES LAMP,"

MANUFACTURED IN EVERY VARIETY and style, and sold at greatly reduced prices, by
TARBELL & WYMAN,
37 Central street, Boston.
(Successors to E. F. Jones & Co.)

N. B.—The Jones Burner, recently improved, gives more light and consumes less oil, than any other "Kerosene" or Coal Oil Burner manufactured. oct22i363d2m&w10

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE W. & L. S. M. & S. Co. are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January, 1860, between the hours of 12 M. and 4 P. M. J. F. HILL, Secretary.
Milwaukee, Dec. 13, 1859. dec13y6d6tojan22'60

Liquors and Segars.

J. J. SANDS,
BREWER
—OF—
PALE CREAM ALE,
AND
XXX AMBER ALE,
SPRING BREWERY,
On Eigth, Chestnut and Prairie Streets,
MILWAUKEE.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY SOLICITED. Price List sent by mail on application. Address J. SANDS, Spring Brewery Milwaukee, and Columbian Brewery Chicago. JOHN G. SANDS, Brewer, and Manager of Spring Brewery. dec29i115d1y

Sands' Pale Cream Ale.

HAVING RECENTLY PURCHASED the Spring Brewery, on Eighth and Chestnut streets, with the view of making the above mentioned beverage in Milwaukee, I would respectfully solicit the patronage of the people and those saloons and Restaurants that desire to keep a prime Ale on draught for their patrons.

To those who are familiar with Sands' Chicago Pale Cream Ale, I need say nothing as to its quality, to those who are not, I would simply say I intend and I pledge myself to my patrons to do all in my power to make Sands' Pale Cream Ale as popular a beverage in Milwaukee as it is in Chicago and surrounding country, and I trust by the assistance of lovers of Good Ale, to give Sands' Milwaukee Pale Cream and Amber Ale a reputation second to none in the West.

Saloons and Families in city or country supplied by the barrel, half-barrel or case, or in bottles. Also Porter bottled or in casks of any size. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Price List sent by mail on application.
J. J. SANDS,
Spring Brewery, Milwaukee, and Columbian Brewery, Chicago.
JOHN G. SANDS, Brewer and Manager
dec19i113d3mo of Spring Brewery.

Longworth's Wines and Brandies.

SAMUEL S. JOHNSON

HAS BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AG'T for the State of Wisconsin, for the sale of N. Longworth's celebrated Wines, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He has about $5,000 stock on hand, and invites the attention of dealers Hotel-Keepers, and all others in want of his Sparkling and Champagne Wines and Brandies, as they will be sold at manufacturer's prices, delivery saving freight and exchange. They will be sold by the case or quantity. His wines are warranted pure, for Sacramental purposes, or any other desired.

SAMUEL S. JOHNSON,
216 East Water Street,
aug22dawtf Milwaukee, Wis.

F. JACOBI & CO.,
No. 20 Market Square, Murray's Block,
RECOMMEND THEIR WELL KNOWN stock of—
FRENCH AND RHINE WINES,
BRANDIES, ARRAC, RUM AND GIN,
And all other articles in their line of business. Our goods are of the best quality, and we continue to sell the same as heretofore, at the lowest possible prices.

One door south of our former residence, and a Grocery Store, for sale cheap. aug3dtiedly

MORSE & BROTHER,
NO. 182 EAST WATER STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY solicited to give us a call. Next door to Uncle Sam's Flint Store
W. B. MORSE. [d-c2-d774-d1y] LEVI MORSE

MENOMONEE LAGER BEER HALL.

THE MENOMONEE LAGER BEER HALL of C. L. MELMS is removed to the first floor of Ludington's Brick Block, East Water street, one door north of Wisconsin, where the best of lager can at all times be found. ap14i183d1y

150 EAST WATER STREET,
UNITED STATES BLOCK.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LATE fire in Keogh's Block, I have removed to this place, and have since received a large quantity of
SEGARS AND TOBACCO,
FROM HAVANA, NEW YORK AND THE SOUTH.

A large stock of Goods is now as complete as ever before, I therefore solicit the patronage of all my former customers, friends, and the public in general again. M. STRAUSS.

A large quantity of Segars and Tobacco, partly injured by the fire, will be sold at very low prices. jy4

LILL & DIVERSEY'S
CELEBRATED XXX CREAM ALE!
PALE, BITTER, AND AMBER ALES,
BROWN STOUT AND PORTER.

THE UNDNRSIGNED HAS A LARGE assortment of the above choice Ales, in Casks and Bottles; also a superior article of
MALT VINEGAR.
Manufactured by L. & D., which once tried will be a sufficient recommendation.

☞ Obtain city charged unless returned in a reasonable time. LEROY DISNEY, Agent.
Basement Albany Buildings, Michigan st., opposite Newhall House.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

THE
WHITE BEAR TRANSFERRED!
Large Sales & Small Profits.
A TREMENDOUS STOCK OF
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
FOR SALE,
At Wholesale and Retail,
—BY—
J. A. BENEDICT,
AT THE OLD STAND,
152 EAST WATER ST.,
Now the
SIGN OF THE WHITE BEAR.

HAVING ADDED TO MY EXTENSIVE Stock, (purchased this Fall of Eastern Manufacturers) the remnants of stock of L. S. BARNUM, who was formerly proprietor of the
White Bear Hat Store,

I take pleasure in announcing to the public that I am prepared to offer unrivalled inducements to all purchasing in this market.

Hats, Caps and Furs made to Order
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
And Warranted to Suit or no Sale.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
SIGN OF THE WHITE BEAR,
152 EAST WATER ST., MILWAUKEE.
sep14i750d1y

Boots and Shoes.

COPPER TOE
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips
—FOR—
BOOTS AND SHOES.
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
50 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

ARE THE EXCLUSIVE OWNERS OF this Patent in to and for the states of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers, for the sale or manufacture of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips applied in said states. And are also the sole agents for the sale of Town and County Rights in to and for the State of Illinois.

WADSWORTH & WELLS.

Will keep, in connection with their other general stock,
A COMPLETE AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes.

And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in the United States.

All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law.

ATKINS, STEELE & WHITE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 147 East Water Street, Milwaukee
Have been appointed by Wadsworth & Wells, their exclusive agents for the sale of all Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, both at wholesale and retail, in the City of Milwaukee, and are alone authorized to deal in these Goods in this City. sept12i76d&w1y

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
No. 188 East Water Street.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers & Leather.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF Country Merchants and others, to our stock of Eastern goods, purchased of the best and most reliable Manufacturers, for Cash. Our home made goods, equal to any goods made in the city, we can and will sell lower than any other House in the North West, for cash, or good paper. Call and examine our stock.

A first-rate Carrier wanted. Call on
sept24i765d3mo CHARLES BIGELOW.

POWDER AND SHOT.
A. H. GARDNER & CO.,
NO. 17 WISCONSIN STREET,
Wholesale dealers in all kinds of
SPORTING AND BLASTING POWDER,
SHOT, LEAD, PERCUSSION CAPS, AND
BUFFALO ROBES.
The highest price in cash paid for Shipping Furs
AGENTS FOR WISCONSIN SHOT CO.

☞ Powder sent in Fire Proof Magazines,—delivered at our store, to vessel, or shipped free of expense.
A. H. GARDNER. [aug16i644d1y] E. S. DODGE.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO ADVANCE on Dry Goods, &c., &c. Advance most for thirty days CALEB WALL.

CITRON—LEGHORN EXTRA, FOR sale by EDWARD THUSLOW,
jan17 116 East Water st

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE assortment of polished steel Shovels and Tongs, Shovel and Tong Stands, Coal Hods, Blower Stands, brass and common Andirons, common fire, and Gothic Fenders, Soap-stone Griddles, Cake-turners, Corn Poppers, and many other articles, to which we invite the attention of all.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

To this Department, we call the especial attention of all in the city, country, and places tributary to Milwaukee, as possessing advantages to any store in the west. Our stock is larger, the assortment more numerous, and quality of the goods, superior to that which you generally find in Hardware Stores.

Please call upon us, or send your orders, and we will endeavor to please you, both in prices and goods. CHEAP CASH.

TINNERS' STOCK.

We keep constantly on hand a fine stock of TIN PLATE, COPPER, ZINC, WIRE, SHEET IRON, and everything used by Tinners. Our prices are low, and we are prepared to compete with any other place, CHICAGO NOT EXCEPTED. Please send in your orders with the cash, and the goods will be shipped without delay. apr18.

HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.

SKATES! SKATES!!

WE HAVE RECEIVED THIS DAY BY Express a good assortment of Boys' Skates—shall be pleased to have all who may want, call and supply themselves for Christmas and New Years.
H. J. NAZRO & Co.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND Sardine Scissors, Champagne openers, Cork Screws, Common and Plated Nut Crackers, Nut Picks, Fine Ivory Handled Table Cutlery of the best makes, Butter Knives, Plated Tea and Table Spoons, Plated Forks, "Rogers Bro. A 1 Stamp," Fine Embroidery Scissors, Common Scissors and Shears, Fine Pocket Cutlery, &c. H. J. NAZRO & CO.

MORTAR HODS.

A FEW OF THE ABOVE ON HAND made expressly for mixing Mortar.
H. J. NAZRO & CO.

LADIES SKATES.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of ladies who are desirous of participating in the healthful exercise of Skating, to our fine stock of Skates, latest improvements, which we have adopted as to make them easy and graceful for the foot. Shall be pleased to have you call and examine for yourselves. HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.
nov15

DIXON'S STOVE POLISH

A NEW ARTICLE FOR POLISHING Stoves, and the best ever before offered to the public, for sale by HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTment of flag and Warehouse Trucks, which we are selling at reduced prices. Call and see.
sept2 HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.

TO FISHERMEN.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED LARGE stock of Cotton Seine Twine assorted, from 12 to 60 thread; also a full stock Gilled Thread and Cotton Rope, which we sell very low for cash.
H. J. NAZRO & CO.
aug29

SPORTSMEN ATTENTION.

WE HAVE JUST R

THE SENTINEL.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our deep and heartfelt gratitude is due to that Almighty Power which has bestowed upon us such varied and numerous blessings throughout the past year. The general health of the country has been excellent; our harvests have been unusually plentiful, and prosperity smiles throughout the land. Indeed notwithstanding our demerits we have been as much reason to believe, from the past events in our history, that we have enjoyed the special protection of Divine Providence ever since our origin as a nation. We have been exposed to many threatening and alarming difficulties in our progress; but on each successive occasion the impending cloud has been disaipated at the moment it appeared ready to burst upon our head, and the danger to our institutions has passed away. May we ever be under the Divine guidance and protection!

Whilst it is the duty of the President "from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union," I shall not refer in detail to the recent sad and bloody occurrences at Harper's Ferry. Still, it is proper to observe that these events, however bad and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages and terminate at last in an open war by the North to abolish Slavery in the South. Whilst, for myself I entertain no such apprehension, they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach of danger. Our Union is a stake of such inestimable value as to demand our constant and watchful vigilance for its preservation. In this view, let me implore my countrymen North and South, to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary whose services commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united and powerful.

We ought to reflect that in this age, and especially in this country, there is an incessant flux and reflux of public opinion. Questions which in their day assumed a most threatening aspect, have now nearly gone from the memory of men. They are volcanoes burnt out, and on the lava and ashes and squalid scoriæ of old eruptions grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine and the sustaining corn. Such, in my opinion, will prove to be the fate of the present sectional excitement, should those who wisely seek to apply the remedy, continue always to confine their efforts within the pale of the Constitution. If this course be pursued, the exciting agitation on the subject of domestic Slavery, like everything human, will have its day and give place to other and less threatening controversies. Public opinion in this country is all-powerful, and when it reaches a dangerous excess upon any question, the good sense of the people will furnish the corrective and bring it back within safe limits. Still, to hasten this auspicious result, at the present crisis, we ought to remember that every rational creature must be presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own teachings. Those who announce abstract doctrines subversive of the Constitution and the Union, must not be surprised should their heated partisans advance one step further and attempt by violence to carry these doctrines into practical effect. In this view of the subject it ought never to be forgotten that, however great may have been the political advantages resulting to the Union to every portion of our common country, these would all prove to be as nothing should the time ever arrive when they cannot be enjoyed without serious danger to the personal safety of the people of fifteen members of the confederacy.

If the peace of the domestic fireside throughout these States should ever be invaded—if the mothers of families within this extensive region should not be able to retire to rest at night without suffering dreadful apprehensions of what may be their own fate and that of their children before the morning—it would be in vain to recount to such a people the political benefits which result to them from the Union. Self-preservation is the first instinct of nature; and therefore any state of society in which the sword is all the time suspended over the heads of the people, must at last become intolerable. But I indulge in no such gloomy forebodings. On the contrary, I firmly believe that the events at Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institutions, will be the means, under Providence, of allaying the existing excitement and preventing future outbreaks of a similar character. They will resolve that the Constitution and the Union shall not be endangered by rash counsels, knowing that, "should the silver cord be loosed or the golden bowl be broken * * at the fountain," human power could never reunite the scattered and hostile fragments.

I cordially congratulate upon the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the United States of the question of Slavery in the Territories, which had presented an aspect so truly formidable at the commencement of my administration. The right has been established of every citizen to take his property of any kind, including slaves, into the common Territories belonging equally to all the States of the Confederacy, and to have it protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature nor any human power has any authority to annul or impair this vested right. The supreme judicial tribunal of the country, which is a co-ordinate branch of the Government, has sanctioned and affirmed this principle, after the most deliberate consideration, in a manner which has given entire satisfaction to the people of the Union. It is a striking proof of the sense of justice which is inherent in our people, that the property in slaves has never been disturbed, to my knowledge, in any of the Territories. Even throughout the late troubles in Kansas there has not been any attempt, as I am credibly informed, to interfere, in a single instance, with the right of the master. Had any such attempt been made, the judiciary would doubtless have afforded an adequate remedy. Should they fail to do this hereafter, it will then be time enough to strengthen their hands by further legislation. Had it been decided that either Congress or the Territorial Legislature possess the power to annul or impair the right to property in slaves, the evil would be intolerable. In the latter event, there would be a struggle for a majority of the members of the Legislature at each successive election and the sacred rights of property held under the Federal Constitution would depend for the time being on the result. The agitation would thus be rendered incessant whilst the territorial condition remained, and its baneful influence would keep alive a dangerous excitement among the people of the several States.

Thus has the status of a Territory, during the intermediate period from its settlement until it shall become a State, been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court. Fortunately has this been for the prosperity of the Territories, as well as the tranquility of the States. Now emigrants from the North and the South, the East and the West, will meet in the Territories on a common platform, having brought with them that species of property best adapted, in their own opinion, to promote their welfare.—From natural causes the slavery question will in each case soon virtually settle itself; and before the Territory is prepared for admission into the Union this decision, one way or the other, will have been a foregone conclusion. Meanwhile the settlement of the new Territory will proceed without serious interruption, and its progress and prosperity will not be endangered or retarded by violent political struggles.

When in the progress of events the inhabitants of any Territory shall have reached the number required to form a State, they will then proceed, in a regular manner, and in the exercise of the rights of popular sovereignty, to form a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. After this has been done, to employ the language of the Kansas and Nebraska act, they "shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." This sound principle has happily been recognized, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses of the last Congress

All lawful means at my command have been employed, and shall continue to be employed, to execute the laws against the African slave trade. After a most careful and rigorous examination of our coasts and a thorough investigation of the subject, we have not been able to discover that any slaves have been imported into the United States except the cargo by the Wanderer, numbering between three and four hundred. Those engaged in this unlawful enterprise have been rigorously prosecuted; but not with as much success as their crimes have deserved. A number of them are still under prosecution.

Our history proves that the Fathers of the Republic, in advance of all other nations, condemned the African slave trade. It was, notwithstanding, deemed expedient by the framers of the Constitution to deprive Congress of the power to prohibit "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit" "prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight."

It will be seen that this restriction on the power of Congress was confined to such States only as might think proper to admit the importation of slaves. It did not extend to other States or to the trade carried on abroad. Accordingly, we find that so early as the 22d March, 1794, Congress passed an Act imposing severe penalties and punishments upon citizens and residents of the United States who should engage in this trade between foreign nations. The provisions of this Act were extended and inforced by the Act of 10th May, 1800.

Again: The States themselves had a clear right to waive the constitutional privilege intended for their benefit, and to prohibit, by their own laws, this trade, at any time they thought proper previous to 1808. Several of them exercised this right before that period, and among them some containing the greatest number of slaves. This gave to Congress the immediate power to act in regard to all such States, because they themselves had removed the constitutional barrier. Congress accordingly passed an Act on the 28th of February, 1803, "to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain States where, by the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited." In this manner the importation of African slaves into the United States was, to a great extent, prohibited some years in advance of 1808.

As the year 1808 approached, Congress determined not to suffer this trade to exist even for a single day after they had the power to abolish it. On the 2d of March, 1807, they passed an act to take effect "from and after the first day of January, 1808," prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the United States. This was followed by subsequent acts of a similar character, to which I need not specially refer. Such were the principles and such the practice of our ancestors more than fifty years ago in regard to the African Slave-trade.

It did not occur to the revered patriots who had been delegates to the Convention, and afterwards became members of Congress, that in passing these laws they had violated the Constitution which they had framed with so much care and deliberation. They supposed that to prohibit Congress, in express terms, from exercising a specified power before an appointed day, necessarily involved the right to exercise this power after that day had arrived.

If this were not the case the framers of the Constitution had expended much labor in vain. Had they imagined that Congress would possess no power to prohibit the trade either before or after 1808, they would not have taken so much care to protect the States against the exercise of this power before that period. Nay, more, they would not have attached such vast importance to this provision as to have excluded it from the possibility of future repeal or amendment, to which other portions of the Constitution are exposed. It would, then, have been wholly unnecessary to engraft on the fifth article of the Constitution, prescribing the mode of its own future amendment, the proviso, "that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect" the provision in the Constitution securing to the States the right to admit the importation of African Slaves previous to that period.

According to the adverse construction, the clause itself, on which so much care and discussion had been employed by the members of the Convention, was an absolute nullity from the beginning, and all that has since been done under it a mere usurpation.

It was well and wise to confer this power on Congress, because had it been left to the States its efficient exercise would have been impossible. In that event any one State could have effectually continued the trade not only for itself but for all the other Slave States, though never so much against their will. And why? Because African slaves, when once brought within the limits of any one State, in accordance with its laws, cannot practicably be excluded from any other State where slavery exists. And even if all the States had separately passed laws prohibiting the importation of slaves, these laws would have failed of effect for want of a naval force to capture the slavers and to guard the coasts. Such a force no State can employ in the time of peace without the consent of Congress.

These acts of Congress, it is believed, have, with very rare and insignificant exceptions, accomplished their purpose. For a period of more than half a century, there has been no perceptible addition to the number of our domestic slaves. During this period their advancement in civilization has far surpassed that of any other portion of the African race. The light and the blessings of Christianity have been extended to them, and both their moral and physical condition has been greatly improved.

Re-open the trade, and it would be difficult to determine whether the effect would be more deleterious on the interest of the master or on those of the native-born slave. Of the evils to the master, the one most to be dreaded would be the introduction of wild, heathen and ignorant barbarians among the sober, orderly and quiet slaves, whose ancestors have been on the soil for several generations. This might tend to barbarize, demoralize and exasperate the whole mass, and produce most deplorable consequences.

The effect upon the existing slave would, if possible, be still more deplorable. At the present he is treated with kindness and humanity. He is well fed, well clothed and not overworked. His condition is incomparably better than that of the coolies which modern civilization have employed as a substitute for African slaves. Both the philanthropy and the self-interest of the master have combined to produce this humane result. But let this trade be re-opened, and what will be the effect? The same, to a considerable extent, as on a neighboring island—the only spot now on earth where the African slave trade is openly tolerated; and this in defiance of solemn treaties with a power abundantly able to enforce their execution. There the master, intent upon present gain, extorts from the slave as much labor as his physical powers are capable of enduring—knowing that when death comes to his relief, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the competition of rival African traders, thirsting like himself for wealth. Should this ever be the case in the United States, the forced laborers, too young to work are provided for with care and humanity, and those capable of labor of *are not overtasked, would undergo an unfortunate change. The feeling of reciprocal dependance and attachment which now exists between master and slave would be converted into mutual distrust and hostility.*

But we are obliged as a Christian and moral nation to consider what would be the effect upon unhappy Africa itself if we should re-open the slave trade. This would give the trade an impulse and extension which it has *never had even in its palmiest days.* The numerous victims required to supply it would convert the whole slave coast into a perfect Pandemonium, for which this country would be held responsible in the eyes of both God and man. Its petty tribes would then be constantly engaged in predatory wars against each other for the purpose of seizing slaves to supply the American market. All hopes of African civilization would thus be ended.

On the other hand, when a market for African slaves shall no longer be furnished in Cuba, and thus all the world would be closed against this trade, we may then indulge reasonable hope for the gradual improvement of Africa. The chief motive of war among the tribes will cease whenever there is no longer any demand for slaves. The resources of that fertile but miserable country might then be developed by the hand of industry and afford subjects for legitimate foreign and domestic commerce. In this manner Christianity and civilization may gradually penetrate the existing gloom.

The wisdom of the course pursued by this Government toward China has been vindicated by the event. While we sustained a neutral position in the war waged by Great Britain and France against the Chinese empire, our late minister, in obedience to his instructions, judiciously co-operated with the ministers of these Powers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty the just concessions demanded by the interests of foreign commerce. The result is that satisfactory treaties have been concluded with China by the respective ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia. Our "treaty, or general convention of peace, amity and commerce," with that empire was concluded at Tientsin, on the 18th of June, 1858, and was ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the 21st December following.

On the 15th of December, 1858, John E. Ward, a distinguished citizen of Georgia, was duly commissioned as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China. He left the United States for the place of his destination on the 5th of February, 1859, bearing with him the ratified copy of this treaty, and arrived at Shanghae on the 28th of May. From thence he proceeded to Pekin on the 16th June, but did not arrive in that city until the 27th July. According to the terms of the treaty the ratifications were to be exchanged on or before the 18th of June, 1859. This was rendered impossible by reasons and events beyond his control, not necessary to detail; but still it is due to the Chinese authorities at Shanghae to state that they always assured him no advantage should be taken of the delay, and this pledge has been faithfully redeemed.

On the arrival of Mr. Ward at Pekin, he requested an audience of the Emperor to present his letter of credence. This he did not obtain, in consequence of his carry proper refusal to submit to the humiliating ceremonies required by the etiquette of this strange people in approaching their sovereign.—Nevertheless, the interviews on this question were conducted in the most friendly spirit, and with all due regard to his personal feelings and the honor of his country. When a presentation to his Majesty was found to be impossible, the letter of credence from the President was received with peculiar honors by Kweiliang, "the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the second man in the Empire to the Emperor himself" The ratifications of the treaty were afterwards, on the 16th of August, exchanged in proper form at Peitsang. As the exchange did not take place until after the day prescribed by the treaty, it is deemed proper, before its publication, again to submit it to the Senate.

It is but simple justice to the Chinese authorities to observe, that, throughout the whole transaction, they appear to have acted in good faith and in a friendly spirit towards the U. S. It is true this has been done after their own peculiar fashion; but we ought to regard with a lenient eye the ancient customs of an Empire dating back for thousands of years, so far as this may be consistent with our own national honor. The conduct of our Minister on the occasion has received my entire approbation.

In order to carry out the spirit of this treaty, and to give them effect, it became necessary to conclude two supplemental conventions—the one for the advisement and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens, and the other to fix the tariff on imports and exports, and to regulate the transit duties and trade of our merchants with China. This duty was satisfactorily performed by our late Minister. These conventions bear date at Shanghai, on the 8th November, 1858. Having been considered in the light of binding agreements subsidiary to the principal treaty, and to be carried into execution without delay, they do not provide for any formal ratification or exchange of ratifications by the contracting parties. This was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who are already proceeding in good faith to satisfy the claims of our citizens, and, it is hoped, to carry out the other provisions of the conventions. Still I thot it was proper to submit them to the Senate, by which they were ratified on the 3d March, 1859. The ratified copies, however, did not reach Shanghai until after the departure of our Minister to Pekin, and these conventions could not, therefore, be exchanged at the same time with the principal treaty. No doubt is entertained that they will be ratified and exchanged by the Chinese Government, should this be thought advisable; but under the circumstances presented, I shall consider them binding engagements from their date on both parties, and cause them to be published as such for the information and guidance of our merchants trading with the Chinese Empire.

It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that all our difficulties with Paraguay have been satisfactorily adjusted. It happily did not become necessary to employ the force for this purpose which Congress had placed at my command, under the joint resolution of 23 June, 1858. On the contrary, the President of that Republic, in a friendly spirit, acceded promptly to the just and reasonable demands of the United States. Our Commissioner arrived at Assumption, the capital of the Republic, on the 25th of January, 1859, and left it on the 17th of February, having in three weeks ably and successfully accomplished all the objects of his mission. The treaties he has concluded will be immediately submitted to the Senate.

In view that the employment of other than peaceful means might become necessary to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay, a strong naval force was concentrated in the waters of the La Plata to await contingencies, while our Commissioners ascended the river to Assumcion. The Naval Department is entitled to great credit for the promptness, efficiency and economy with which this expedition was fitted out and conducted. It consisted of nineteen armed vessels, great and small, carrying 200 guns and 2,500 men, all under the command of the veteran and gallant Shubrick. The entire expenses of the expedition have been defrayed out of the ordinary appropriations for the naval service, except $280,000, applied to the purchase of seven of the steamers constituting a part of it, under the authority of the naval appropriation act of the 3d March last. It is believed that these steamers are worth more than their cost, and are all now usefully and actively employed in the naval service.

The appearance of so large a force, fitted out in such a prompt manner, in the far distant waters of the La Plata, and the admirable conduct of the officers and men employed in it, have had a happy effect in favor of our country throughout all that remote portion of the world.

Our relations with the great Empires of France and Russia as well as with all other Governments on the Continent of Europe, unless we may except that of Spain, happily continue to be of the most friendly character.

In my last Annual Message I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition of our relations with Spain, and I regret to say that this has not materially improved.—Without special reference to other claims, even the "Cuban claims," the payment of which has been ably urged by our Ministers, and in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, notwithstanding both their justice and their amount ($128,635 54) had been recognized and ascertained by the Spanish Government itself.

I again recommend that an appropriation be made "to be paid to the Spanish Government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the *Amistad* case." In common with two of my predecessors, I entertain no doubt that this is required by our treaty with Spain of the 27th of October, 1795. The failure to discharge this obligation has been employed by the Cabinet of Madrid as a reason against the settlement of our claims.

I need not repeat the arguments which I urged in my last annual message in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase. My opinions on that measure remain unchanged. I, therefore, again invite the attention of Congress to this important subject. Without a recognition of this policy on their part, it will be almost impossible to institute negotiations with any reasonable prospect of success.

Until a recent period there was good reason to believe that I should be able to announce to you on the present occasion that our difficulties with Great Britain, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, had been amicably settled by a supplementary treaty between the two Governments, in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It is, nevertheless, confidently expected that this good work will ere long be accomplished.

While indulging the hope that no other subject remained which could disturb the good understanding between the two countries, the question arising out of the adverse claims of the parties to the Island of San Juan, under the Oregon treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, suddenly assumed a threatening prominence. In order to prevent unfortunate collisions on that remote frontier, the late Secretary of State, on the 17th of July, 1855, addressed a note to Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, communicating to him a copy of the instructions which he [Mr. Marcy] had given, on the 14th of July, to Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, having a special reference to an "apprehended conflict between our citizens and the British subjects on the Island of San Juan." To prevent this, the Governor was instructed that the officers of the Territory should abstain from all acts on the disputed grounds which are calculated to provoke any conflicts, so far as it can be done without implying the concession to the authorities of Great Britain of an exclusive right over the premises. The title ought to be settled before either party should attempt to exclude the other by force, or exercise complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the fairly disputed limits."

In acknowledging the receipt on the next day of Mr. Marcy's note, the British Minister expressed his entire concurrence "in the propriety of the course recommended to the Governor of Washington Territory by your (Mr. Marcy's) instructions to that officer," and stating that he had "lost no time in transmitting a copy of that document to the Governor General of British North America," and had "earnestly recommended to his Excellency to take such measures as to him may appear best calculated to secure, on the part of the British local authorities and the inhabitants of the neighborhood of the line in question, the exercise of the same spirit of forbearance which is inculcated by you (Mr. Marcy) on the authorities and citizens of the United States."

Thus matters remained upon the faith of this arrangement until the 9th July last, when Gen. Harney paid a visit to the Island. He found upon it twenty-five American residents, with their families, and also an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company for the purpose of raising sheep. A short time before his arrival one of these residents had shot an animal belonging to the Company, whilst trespassing upon his premises, for which, however, he offered to pay twice its value; but that was refused. Soon after "the chief actor of the Company at Victoria, Mr. Dalles, son-in-law of Gov. Douglas, came to the Island in the British sloop-of-war 'Satellite,' and threatened to take the American, (Mr. Cutler) by force to Victoria, to answer for the trespass he had committed. The American seized his rifle and told Mr. Dallas if any such attempt was made he would kill him on the spot. The affair then ended."

Under these circumstances, the American settlers presented a petition to the General, "through the United States Inspector of Customs, Mr. Hubbs, to place a force upon the Island to protect them from the Indians, as well as the oppressive interference of the authorities of the Hudson Bay Company at Victoria with their rights as American citizens." The General immediately responded to this petition, and ordered Capt George E. Pickett, Ninth Infantry, "to establish his Company on Bellevue, or San Juan Island, on some suitable position near the harbor at the southeastern extremity." This order was promptly obeyed, and a military post was established at the place designated. The force was afterwards increased, so that by the last return the whole number of troops then on the island amounted in the aggregate to 691 men.

Whilst I do not deem it proper on the present occasion to go further into the subject, and discuss the weight which ought to be attached to the statements of the British colonial authorities, contesting the accuracy of the information on which the gallant General acted, it was due to him that I should thus present his own reasons for issuing the order to Capt. Pickett. From these it is quite clear his object was to prevent the British authorities on Vancouver's Island from exercising jurisdiction over American residents on the Island of San Juan, as well as to protect them against the incursions of the Indians.

Much excitement prevailed for some time throughout that region, and serious danger of collision between the parties was apprehended. The British had a large naval force in the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple justice to the Admiral on that station to state that he wisely and discreetly forebore to commit any hostile act, but determined to refer the whole affair to his Government and await their instructions.

This aspect of the matter, in my opinion, demanded serious attention. It would have been a great calamity for both nations had they been precipitated into acts of hostility, not on the question of title to the island, but merely concerning what should be its condition during the intervening period whilst the two Governments might be employed in settling the question to which of them it belongs. For this reason Lieut Gen. Scott was dispatched on the 17th of September last, to Washington Territory to take immediate command of the United States forces on the Pacific coast, should he deem this necessary. The main object of his mission was to carry out the spirit of the protectionary arrangement between the late Secretary of State and the British Minister, and thus to preserve the peace and prevent collision between the British and American authorities pending the negotiations between the two Governments.

Entertaining no doubt of the validity of our title, I need scarcely add that, in any event, American citizens were to be placed on a footing at least as favorable as that of British subjects, it being understood that Capt. Pickett's company should remain on the island. It is proper to observe that, considering the distance from the scene of action, and in ignorance of what might have transpired on the spot before the General's arrival, it was necessary to leave much to his discretion, and I am happy to state that the event has proven that this discretion could not have been entrusted to more competent hands. Gen. Scott has recently returned from his mission, having successfully accomplished its objects, and there is no longer any good reason to apprehend a collision between the forces of the two countries during the pendency of the existing negotiations.

I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement in the affairs of Mexico since my last annual message, and I am again obliged to ask the earnest attention of Congress to the unhappy condition of that Republic.

The constituent Congress of Mexico, which adjourned on the 17th of February, 1857, adopted a constitution and provided for a popular election. This took place in the following July (1857,) and Gen. Comonfort was chosen President, almost without opposition. At the same election a new Congress was chosen, whose first session commenced on the 16th of September, (1857). By the constitution of 1857 the Presidential term was to begin on the 1st of December, (1857) and continue for four years. On that day Gen. Comonfort appeared before the assembled Congress in the city of Mexico, took the oath to support the new constitution, and was duly inaugurated as President. Within a month afterwards he had been driven from the capital, and a military rebellion had assigned the supreme power of the republic to Gen. Zuloaga. The constitution provided that in the absence of the President his office should devolve upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and, Gen. Comonfort having left the country, this functionary, Gen. Suarez proceeded to form, at Guanaguato, a constitutional government.

Before this was officially shown, however, at the Capitol, the Government of Zuloaga had been recognized by the entire diplomatic corps, including the Minister of the United States, as the *de facto* Government of Mexico. The Constitutional President, nevertheless, maintained his position with firmness, and was soon established with his cabinet at Vera Cruz. Meanwhile the Government of Zuloaga was earnestly resisted in many parts of the Republic, and even in the capitol, a portion of the army having pronounced against it, its functions were declared terminated, and an assembly of citizens was invited for the choice of a new President. This assembly elected Gen. Miramon, but that officer repudiated the plan under which he was chosen, and Zuloaga was thus restored to his previous position. He assumed it, however, only to withdraw from it, and Miramon, having become, by his appointment, "President Substitute," continued, with that title, at the head of the Insurgent Party.

In my last annual message, I communicated to Congress the circumstances under which the late Minister of the United States suspended his official relations with the Central Government, and withdrew from the country. It was impossible to maintain friendly intercourse with a Government like that at the capital, under whose usurped authority wrongs were constantly committed, but never redressed. Had this been an established Government, with its power extending, by the consent of the people, over the whole of Mexico, a resort to hostilities against it would have been quite justifiable and, indeed, necessary. But the country was a prey to civil war; and it was hoped that the success of the Constitutional President might lead to a condition of things less injurious to the United States. This success became so probable that, in January last, I employed a reliable agent to visit Mexico, and report to me the actual condition and prospects of affairs in that republic. The consequence of his report, and from information received from other sources, was the appointment of a new Minister to Mexico, who might embrace *the earliest suitable opportunity of restoring* our diplomatic relations with that Republic. For this purpose, a distinguished citizen of Maryland was selected, who proceeded on his mission on the 8th of March last, with discretionary authority to recognize the Government of President Juarez, if, on his arrival in Mexico, he should find it entitled to such recognition, according to the established practice of the United States.

On the 7th of April following, Mr. McLane presented his credentials to President Juarez, having no hesitation "in pronouncing the Government of Juarez to be the only existing Government of the Republic." He was cordially received by the authorities at Vera Cruz, and they have ever since manifested the most friendly disposition towards the United States. Unhappily, however, the Constitutional Government has not been able to establish its power over the whole Republic. It is supported by a large majority of the people of the States, but there are important parts of the country where it can enforce no obedience. General Miramon maintains himself at the Capital; and in some of the distant provinces there are military Governors who pay little respect to the decrees of either Government. In the mean time the excesses which always attend upon civil war, especially in Mexico, are constantly recurring. Outrages of the worst description are committed both upon persons and property.—There is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens in Mexico during the last few years.

We have been nominally at peace with that Republic, but "so far as the interests of our commerce or of our citizens who have visited the country as merchants, shipmasters, or in other capacities, are concerned, we might as well have been at war." Life has been insecure, property unprotected, and trade impossible except at a risk of loss which prudent men cannot be expected to incur. Important contracts, involving large expenditures, entered into by the Central Government, have been set at defiance by the local governments. Peaceful American residents, occupying their rightful possessions, have been suddenly expelled from the country, in defiance of treaties, and by the mere force of arbitrary power. Even the course of justice has not been safe from control, and a recent decree of Miramon permits the intervention of Government in all suits where either party is a foreigner. Vessels of the United States have been seized without law, and a consular officer who protested against such seizure, has been fined and imprisoned for disrespect to the authorities. Military contributions have been levied in violation of every principle of right, and the American who resisted the lawless demand has had his property forcibly taken away, and has been himself banished.

From a conflict of authority in different parts of the country, tariff duties which have been paid in one place have been exacted over again in another place. Large numbers of our citizens have been arrested and imprisoned without any form of examination, or any opportunity for a hearing, and even when released have only obtained their liberty after much suffering and injury, and without any hope of redress. The wholesale massacre of Crabbe and his associates without trial in Sonora, as well as the seizure and murder of four sick Americans, who had taken shelter in the house of an American upon the soil of the U. S., was communicated to Congress at its last session. Murders of a still more atrocious character have been committed in the very heart of Mexico, under the authority of Miramon's Government, during the present year. Some of these were only worthy of a barbarous age, and if they had not been clearly proven, would have seemed impossible in a country which claims to be civilized.

Of this description was the brutal massacre in April last, by order of Gen. Marquez, of three American physicians, who were seized in the hospitals at Tacubaya while attending upon the sick and dying of both parties, and without trial, as without crime, were hurried away to speedy execution. Little less shocking was the death of Ormond Chase, who was shot in Tepic on the 7th of August by order of the same Mexican General, not only without trial, but without any conjecture by his friends of the cause of his arrest. He is represented as a young man of good character and intelligence, who had made numerous friends in Tepic by the courage and humanity he had displayed on several trying occasions, and his death was as unexpected as it was shocking to the whole community. Other outrages might be enumerated, but these are sufficient to illustrate the wretched state of the country and the unprotected condition of the persons and property of our citizens in Mexico.

In all these cases our ministers have been constant and faithful in their demands for redress, but both they and this Government, which they have successively represented, have been wholly powerless to make their demands effective. Their testimony in this respect, and in reference to the only remedy which, in their judgment, would meet the exigency, has been both uniform and emphatic. "Nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government of the United States (wrote our late Minister in 1856) and of its purpose to punish these wrongs will avail.—I assure you that the universal belief here is that there is nothing to be apprehended from the Government of the United States, and that local Mexican officials cannot commit these outrages upon American citizens with impunity."

"I hope the President," wrote our present minister in August last) "will feel authorized to ask from Congress the power to enter Mexico with the military forces of the United States, at the call of the constitutional authorities, in order to protect the citizens and the treaty rights of the United States. Unless such power is conferred upon him, neither the one nor the other will be respected in the existing state of anarchy and disorder, and the outrages already perpetrated will never be chastised; and I assured you in my No, 23, all these evils must increase until every vestige of order and government disappears from the country." I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion, and in justice to my countrymen who have suffered wrongs from Mexico, and who may still suffer them, I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress.

The case presented, however, is not merely a case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of protection to the lives and property of the few Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world. But it it a question which relates to the future as well as to the present and the past, and which involves, indirectly at least, the whole subject of our duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our citizens is none the less to be desired, because efficient and necessary aid may thus be rendered at the same time to restore peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result the people of the United States must necessarily feel a deep and earnest interest.

Mexico ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerful Republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, and an inexhaustible store of mineral wealth. She occupies an important position between the Gulf and the ocean for transit routes and commerce. Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin without an effort from any quarter for its rescue and its safety? Will the commercial nations of the world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result? Can the United States, especially, which ought to share most largely in its commercial intercourse, and the true policy of which is to destroy itself and injure them? Yet, without support from some quarter, it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations and enter upon a career which promises any good results. Such support she requires, and which the interests of all commercial countries require that she should have. It belongs to this Government to render it not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continuous line of nearly a thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our established policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European Power in the domestic concerns of that Republic.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A Government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is derelict to its highest obligations. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, although it is well disposed to do us justice, for adequate redress.—Whilst its authority is acknowledged in all the important States throughout the vast domain of the republic its power does not extend to the City of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed on American citizens. We cannot permit our troops to penetrate into the interior to chase marauders, and this can only be done by passing through the territory in the occupation of the Constitutional Government. The most acceptable and least difficult mode of accomplishing this object would be to act in concert with that Government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained; but if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative.

For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorizing the President, under such conditions as they may deem expedient—to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe that should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathize with the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in Mexico. Such an accession to the forces of the Constitutional Government would enable it soon to reach the City of Mexico and extend its power over the whole republic. In that event there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The Constitutional Government have ever evinced a strong desire to do us justice, and this might be secured in advance by a pre-liminary treaty.

It may be said that these measures will, at least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations. Does not the present case constitute an exception? An adjoining Republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of banditti into her own territory. In her case and her fortune—in her power to restore herself—the whole civilized world have a deep and far deeper interest, socially, commercially, and politically, than in the case of any other nation. Her citizens are constantly crossing the line which separates the two countries, and the lawless acts which they commit, and from force us to invade at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established policy.

I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message that authority may be given to the President to establish one or more temporary military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where these may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as of the lawless rovers on that remote region. The establishment of some such post, at the disputed Arispe, in Sonora, in a country now almost depopulated by the hostile inroads of the Indians from our side of the line, would, it is believed, have prevented much injury and many cruelties during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevails on that distant frontier. Life and property are there wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbers more than ten thousand souls, and is practically destitute of government, of laws, or of any regular administration of justice. Murder, rapine and other crimes are committed with impunity. I, therefore, again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a territorial government over Arizona.

The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratification of the Government of that republic, for reasons which I need not enumerate. A similar treaty has been since concluded between the parties, bearing date on the 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress. This will be immediately submitted to the Senate for their ratification. Its provisions, correct, I think, fail to be acceptable to the people of both countries.

Our claims against the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua remain unredressed, though they are pressed in an earnest manner, and not without hope of success.

I deem it to be my duty once more earnestly to recommend to Congress the passage of a law authorizing the President to employ the naval force at his command for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passing in transit across the Panama, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations. I shall not repeat the arguments employed in former messages in support of this measure. Suffice it to say that the lives of many of our fellow citizens and millions of treasure passing and repassing over one or more of these routes between the Atlantic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this subject.

I would, also, again recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to employ the naval force to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and lawless seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the Spanish-American States, when these countries may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. The mere knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, it is have probably existed, would, of itself, in a great degree, prevent the evil. Neither would this require any additional appropriation for the naval service.

The chief objection urged against the grant of this authority is, that Congress, by conferring it, would violate the Constitution—that it would be a transfer of the war-making power, strictly speaking, the war-declaring power of the Executive. If this were well-founded, it would, of course, be conclusive. A very brief examination, however, will place this objection at rest.

Congress possesses the sole and exclusive power, under the Constitution, "to declare war." They alone can "raise and support armies," and "provide and maintain a navy." But after Congress shall have declared war, and provided the means necessary to carry it on, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, can alone employ this force in making war against the enemy. This is the plain language and history proves that it was the well known intention of the framers of the Constitution.

It will not be denied that the "general power to declare war" is without limitation, and embraces within itself not only what writers on the law of nations term a public or perfect war, but also any imperfect war—and, in short, every species of hostility, however confined or limited. Without the authority of Congress, the President cannot fire a hostile gun in any case, except to repel the attacks of an enemy. It will not be disputed that under this power Congress could, if they thought proper, authorize the President to employ the force at his command to seize a vessel belonging to an American citizen which had been illegally and unjustly captured in a foreign port, and restore it to its owner.

But can Congress only act after the fact—after the mischief has been done? Have they no power to confer upon the President the authority in advance to furnish instant redress should such a case afterwards occur? Must they wait until the mischief has been done, and can they only apply the remedy when it is too late? To confer this authority to meet future cases under circumstances strictly specified, is not to declare war. To declare war is to authorize that war as such an authority conferred upon the President by act of Congress after the deed had been done. In the